





## Hospital Doctors in Britain May 'Leave' Health Service

LONDON, July 8 (Reuters).—Hospital doctors today took the first step toward setting up their own agency to deal with Britain's free National Health Service, which has been crippled by budget cuts and internal dissent.

An emergency meeting here of a "ginger group" representing about 4,000 hospital consultants and specialists voted overwhelmingly to call a conference to create an alternative to the present system.

The doctors voted amid controversy over the future of the state-financed Health Service, created in 1948 and once regarded internationally as a model of socialized medicine.

## Typhoon's Toll In Japan at 88

TOKYO, July 8 (AP).—Rains caused by Typhoon Gilda last week touched off floods and landslides that claimed 88 lives, the national police reported today. They said 18 persons were missing.

The rains also blocked rail services in Tokyo and neighboring areas as well as in western Japan.

The typhoon, which has lost strength, skirted western Japan and swept into the sea of Japan.

The police said that the rains destroyed or damaged 390 homes, 657 sections of road and 138 bridges. About 89,000 homes were flooded, the police said.

## Italian Defense Chief Sees No Chance of Military Coup

ROME, July 8 (NYT).—Defense Minister Giulio Andreotti today ruled out the possibility that the armed forces or a group of military officers could seize power in Italy in a coup.

The minister promised his personal vigilance, however, to prevent any plotting.

Mr. Andreotti, a former premier and one of the major leaders of the Christian Democratic party, was asked during a news conference about recurrent rumors of a possible armed forces take-over in Italy.

The defense minister said that Italy lacked any tradition of military coups, and that a system of checks and balances within the armed forces and the military police—the carabinieri—made such a seizure of power highly unlikely.

System Deteriorates

Mr. Andreotti conceded that the nation's democratic system had deteriorated lately and that some Italians may advocate a military regime to restore law and order.

According to the minister, a few members of the armed forces

may individually profess authoritarian ideas, "but there is no organization, no plotting, no program" for a military coup.

The minister's allusion to individual members of the armed forces with ambitions for power clearly referred to a few senior officers who are in detention in northern Italy on charges of having belonged to a neo-Fascist network. Judicial sources have indicated that the imprisoned officers had vaguely been discussing a military take-over.

False Alarm

Asked about a nationwide alert of the armed forces early this year that caused much apprehension, the defense minister said it had resulted from a mistake at a military communications center.

The error was due to a spurious message containing what seemed to be a tipoff that a coup would start at 3 a.m. on a given day. "Of course," Mr. Andreotti said, "the coup didn't come off, because there never had been any plot—it was all a misunderstanding."

## Giscard Visits Schmidt for Talks on EEC Community Problems

Seen as Main Topic

BONN, July 8 (Reuters).—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing met today in the first semi-annual Franco-German summit meeting they have attended as government leaders. Economic and political problems of the European Economic Community figured to dominate their two days of talks at Garmisch Castle near here.

A Bonn government spokesman said after today's initial session that Mr. Schmidt had told Mr. Giscard d'Estaing that West Germany will probably soon close a legal loophole that has allowed those responsible for war crimes in occupied France to escape prosecution here.

At issue is the West German parliament's failure to ratify a treaty amendment which the countries signed in 1971. Its aim was to allow war criminals to be tried in Germany even after they had been tried in absentia, by French authorities.

Mr. Schmidt told the French President that ratification should be possible by the end of the year, the spokesman said.

This is Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's first foreign trip since becoming President in May. The two men, close friends since their days as finance ministers, met while their foreign, finance and defense ministers and other cabinet aides conferred in parallel talks.

Powers Within EEC

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, whose country now holds the chairmanship of the EEC's Council of Ministers, and Mr. Schmidt, whose nation is the Common Market's leading economic power, agreed that close cooperation between Paris and Bonn is essential.

No spectacular results are expected from the talks. The nine-nation EEC is largely marking time while it considers Britain's bid for more favorable membership terms and Italy's efforts to solve its economic difficulties.

But in a television interview last night, Mr. Schmidt expressed guarded optimism that West Germany and France together could provide the impetus for EEC progress by late summer or early autumn. He also indicated that Bonn expects that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's government will prove more cooperative than its predecessor in tackling European problems.



MOVING ON—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger shaking hands with strollers as he walked in London yesterday. With him was James Callaghan (center), the foreign minister. Mr. Kissinger also saw Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Edward Heath.

## Concerned About World Economy

## Kissinger, Callaghan Discuss Oil Problem

LONDON, July 8 (AP).—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and British leaders today resolved to quicken the search for a strategy to ease the world's energy-money crisis.

But no plan was announced after daylong talks, presumably because other countries have to be consulted.

The Americans and British, informants said, agreed on a definition of the central problem. It was that the world economy will become subjected to intolerable strain if the oil-producing nations go on piling up vast revenues, leaving the consumer nations with equally big deficits.

Funds on Deposit

Both short and long-term financial implications were discussed. Britain reported that about \$3 billion in surplus Arab funds is on short-term deposit in this country. Mr. Kissinger explained that the recent U.S.-Saudi Arabian agreement could lead to the purchase by that country of up to \$10 billion worth of U.S. government securities.

Mr. Kissinger and Foreign Secretary James Callaghan were reported to be agreed on the need to strengthen the international treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

That pact seems to be in danger of breaking down because new powers are believed to be moving toward nuclear

status. The treaty will be subject to international revision in March.

Diplomats said that Mr. Kissinger went some way toward allaying British fears provoked by President Nixon's joint declaration with Soviet leaders last week that final negotiations for an East-West summit conference should be held "at an early date."

Britain and some European

allies feel this was a deviation from a position defined in Ottawa last month by NATO. The Europeans want more signs of Soviet good faith before giving a green light for a 35-nation summit party.

Mr. Kissinger arrived from Bonn on the last of a swing through European capitals in which he has been briefing U.S. allies on details of Mr. Nixon's mission to Moscow.

## Tanaka Party's Majority Cut In Election for Upper House

(Continued from Page 1)

seats, an increase of one, while the Communists took 15 seats, an increase of nine.

The Komeito, or clean government party, the political wing of the militant Soka Gakkai Buddhist sect, won 14 seats, a gain of one, but the moderate Democratic Socialists took only three seats for a loss of three.

Several independents who apparently received heavy protest votes from Japanese tired of both the Liberal Democrats and the opposition won impressive victories.

Record Turnout

While the upper house is far less powerful than the 481-member lower house and can only delay enactment of legislation passed by the lower chamber, the election stirred widespread interest. The turnout of 73 percent of Japan's 75 million eligible voters set a postwar record.

Interest was enlivened by bitterness over Japan's 25 per cent inflation rate, the highest in the industrialized world—charges of collusion between the Liberal Democrats and big business and a feeling that the opposition might finally be able to unseat the conservatives for the first time since the late 1940s.

The Liberal Democrats' biggest losses were in the prefectural races, where they lost eight of

their 51 seats. As in the past, the conservatives fared badly in the nation's big cities, winning only one seat out of four in Tokyo and one out of three in Osaka.

The Socialists, who relied heavily on labor union leaders, were led in the national contest by Kamejiri Meguro, the 52-year-old chairman of the National Railroad Locomotive Workers Union, who led an illegal slowdown strike last spring.

Although the Communists made some gains, their attempts to increase support outside the larger cities achieved little success.

## Greek Ex-Premier Accuses Athens of Provoking Cyprus

(Continued from Page 1)

ATHENS, July 8 (UPI).—Greek politicians opposed to the military regime today said that the government was responsible for a crisis in Greece's relations with Cyprus.

Former Premier Panayotis Kanellopoulos said in a statement to newsmen, "The Greek nation, with the threatened dramatic break in the moral bonds between Athens and Nicosia, is entering a crisis of unforeseen consequences."

Mr. Kanellopoulos blamed the military regime for leading President Makarios to the point of demanding the withdrawal of 650 Greek officers serving with the Cypriot National Guard, the 10,000-man Cypriot army. In making the demand last week, Archbishop Makarios said that "a hand extending from Athens" was trying to assassinate him.

Mr. Kanellopoulos said the restoration of normal relations between Greece and Cyprus will require "sincere respect on the part of Greece for the independence of the Cypriot state."

Former Coordination Minister George Mavros, spokesman of the Center Union party of the late Premier George Papandreu, said, "Any attempt to overthrow constitutional order in Cyprus would unavoidably lead to the partition of the island." The population of Cyprus is one-fifth Turkish, four-fifths Greek.

A statement from the premier's

## Long Line Puts in Long Hours For Seats in Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP).—For hours, today, they stood in line clutching a small swatch of yellow legal paper—admission for the arguments in the case of the United States of America versus Richard Nixon, President of the United States.

When the doors of the Supreme Court opened at 10 a.m. today, more than 400 persons lined the marble steps. Most would get only a brief glimpse of the arguments.

There has been intense competition for seats to witness the case. Only 50 to 100 of the 400 seats available went to the general public for the full three-hour sessions. Newsmen, congressmen and lawyers from across the country vied for the rest.

A special section of 27 seats has been set aside for the general public, granting each person in line a maximum 5-minute view of the proceedings.

Professor on Line

Harvard Law Prof. Maurice Ford, a Supreme Court bar member who did not like the odds of his getting a seat in the lottery for bar members, arrived on the sidewalk yesterday to wait for one of the public seats.

Other spectators began arriving earlier with sleeping bags, blankets, cards, chess sets and cans of beer.

Elena Sussow, an 18-year-old freshman at Sarah Lawrence, clocked herself in at 4:30 a.m. Saturday. "I spent my time reading 'All the President's Men' and 'The White House Transcripts' and 'I've slept about two hours'."

After several dozen spectators had arrived, someone decided that a way to keep track of places in line would be to hand out tickets with numbers on them. A young man took charge and ripped a yellow legal pad into small pieces. Each spectator was given a number. He signed the ticket and three witnesses signed it.

By the time Mrs. Dorothy Johnson of Washington arrived at 3 p.m. Saturday, there were 70 persons in line. "I intended to come later," Mrs. Johnson said, "but I heard the line had already started. I came because I'm extremely interested in following Nixon's removal from office."

Mrs. Johnson, 49, said that she is a Republican.

As the opening hour approached, the crowd became restless. At 8:15 a.m., those waiting saw a limousine arrive. Mr. Nixon's chief Watergate lawyer, James St. Clair, stepped out with his wife and two other persons. A few people clapped; others hissed.

Someone asked for an autograph. A few minutes later, special prosecutor Leon Jaworski arrived.

The special prosecutor made a

careful, step-by-step exposition on the establishment of his office under the Justice Department to handle the case.

The case was not simply a dispute within the executive branch. He told the court that when he was hired—he was appointed by Mr. Nixon—he was told that "I would have the right to take the President to court."

"What has evolved... is a prosecution, indeed, with certain limitations. What we are saying is that we have a clear right to test this [executive privilege] in the courts," the special prosecutor said.

But Mr. St. Clair contended that the President had not given up his right to decide what material should be turned over in the Watergate case.

The President's attorney argued that, according to the special prosecutor, "he's a fourth entity of government."

"We have only three branches," Mr. St. Clair said, "not three and one-third, three and one-half or four."

The President's Watergate attorney argued that a ruling upholding the special prosecutor would make Mr. Nixon "let's say an 88 per cent President instead of a 100 per cent President."

"This President ought not to have any less power than any other President," Mr. St. Clair said, adding that the framers of the Constitution "had in mind a strong presidency even in the course of impeachment proceedings."

Justice Lewis Powell asked Mr. Jaworski whether he was contending that the naming of President Nixon by the grand jury reduced him to the status of any other defendant and foreclosed the possibility of the use of executive privilege.

The special prosecutor said that claims of privilege were not foreclosed by Mr. Nixon's "inappropriate" conduct under the circumstances.

Justice Powell then questioned another member of the special prosecution staff, Philip Lacovara, on the power of the grand jury to name Mr. Nixon in the Watergate case.

The justice noted that, since there are grand juries sitting all over the nation and since there are politically motivated prosecutions, "that is a far-reaching power, if it exists."

Mr. Lacovara answered that the Watergate grand jury would not "rightly" accuse the President of a crime.

Mr. Lacovara urged the court to uphold Judge Sirica's order because the taped conversations were held "not in the course of a lawful conduct of public business but in furtherance of a criminal conspiracy to defraud the United States and obstruct justice."

The deputy special prosecutor, in answer to Mr. St. Clair's warning that the court was being drawn into the impeachment process, said that "to say there will be public consequences—even political consequences—is not to say that this is a political case and must be recognized as non-judicial."

There was no indication of how long it would take the high court to hand down a ruling. The Watergate cover-up trials are scheduled to begin Sept. 2.

ed. He was accompanied by his wife and a son. The applause and cheers were loud and long. As Mr. Jaworski made his way through the crowd of photographers on the marble steps, a spectator yelled, "Save the Constitution." Another cried, "Give 'em hell, Leon."

## U.S. Tribunal Studies Rights Of President

(Continued from Page 1)

President Nixon, has disqualified himself as a former associate of Watergate defendants.

The possibility arises of a 4-3 vote. In such a case, Judge Sirica's order would stand but no precedent would be set. However, the White House has said that it will obey a "definitive" ruling of the court and a 4-3 vote would not be definitive. Thus, the order might be ignored, although this would heighten the risk of impeachment, Capitol Hill observers say.

At the White House, Deputy Press Secretary Gerald Warren refused today to answer all questions on the subject of compliance with a high court ruling, saying that "it would be very wrong" for him to comment while the matter was in the courts.

On Capitol Hill, Senate Republican and Democratic leaders warned the President not to ignore the court's rulings, whatever they may be.

Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., the majority leader, said: "Any citizen should obey any ruling of the Supreme Court. It would be a duty."

The Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, said that the President "should not defy the Supreme Court if it is clear."

The court began its session at 10:01 a.m. and Justice Rehnquist immediately left the bench. At 10:02, Mr. Jaworski began his arguments.

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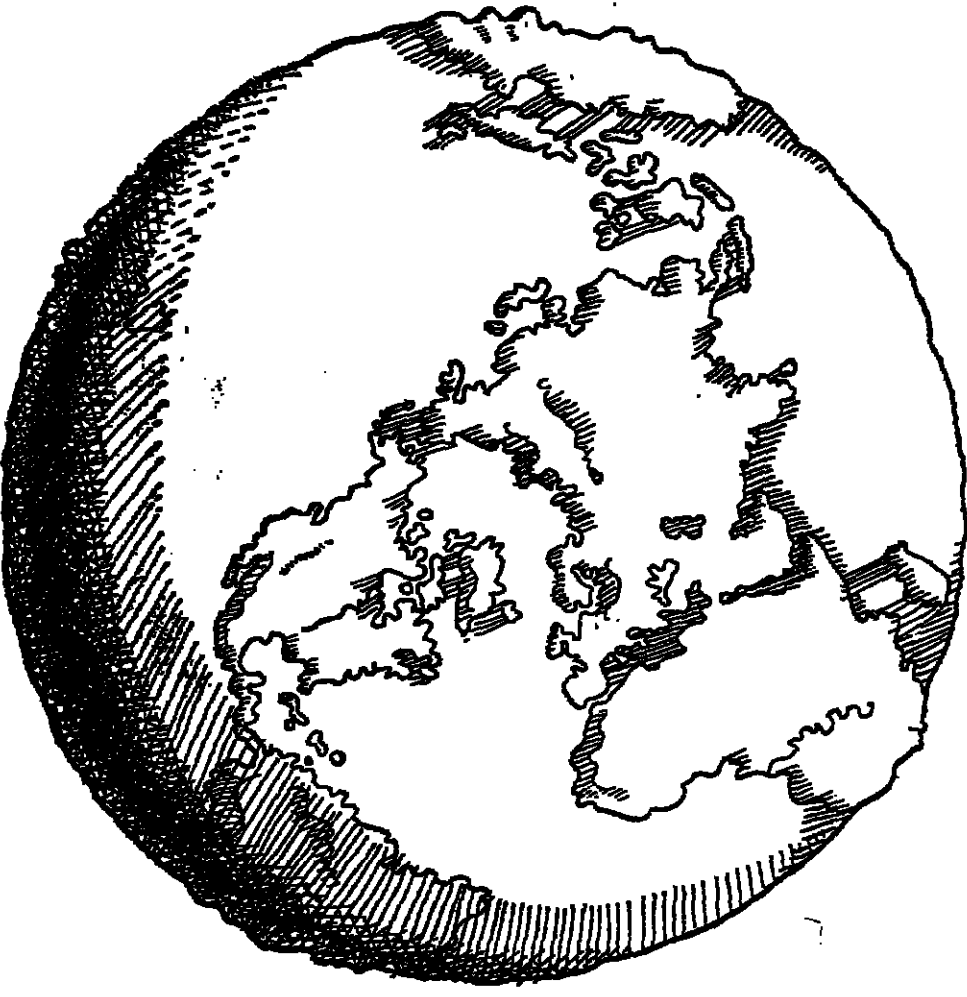
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Paris Fire Kills 5

PARIS, July 8 (Reuters).—Five persons died and 13, including five children, were injured early today when a fire swept through an apartment building just below Sacré-Cœur Basilica in Montmartre.



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## Spanish Envoy to U.S.

MADRID, July 8 (UPI).—Spain has named Jaime Alba Delibes, 66, a career diplomat, as its new ambassador to the United States.

## Israelis Raid Lebanon Ports

(Continued from Page 1)

these harbors for launching and supporting the terrorist operations.

Tonight's operation "was limited in scope," the command said, "in order to avoid injuring people and comes as a warning to Lebanon that it is responsible for terrorist activities launched from its soil."

The command's spokesman said that Arabic-language leaflets were placed in boats that were left undamaged by the attackers, warning Lebanese fishermen against aiding the guerrillas in missions against Israel.

The raids were the first Israeli operation into Lebanon since three days of air attacks on suspected guerrilla hideouts. The bombings ended June 20.

Former Yiftach Rabin and other Israeli ministers said later that the Jewish state would no longer rely on retaliatory actions after Palestinian guerrillas' strikes inside Israel.



## U.S. Ordered To Repay '71 Import Levy

### Customs Court Voids Nixon's Surcharges

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, July 8 (UPI).—The U.S. Customs Court today struck down a temporary import surcharge imposed in 1971 and ordered the government to repay about \$300 million it had collected.

In a unanimous decision, the three-judge court ruled that President Nixon exceeded his constitutional authority when he imposed the surcharge as part of a package of anti-inflationary measures on Aug. 15, 1971. The surcharge was discontinued four months later.

Lawyers for the government said the ruling will be appealed to the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals in Washington. It could then be appealed to the Supreme Court.

The ruling was made on a suit by Yoshida International, Inc., of Lindhurst, N.J., now called YKK Zipper (U.S.A.) Inc. The company paid the added duty on shipments from its parent company in Japan on Aug. 17, 25 and 28, 1971.

Thousands of Protesters

Roy Lidsstrom, attorney for Yoshida, said that "hundreds of thousands" of protests were filed against the surcharge, but that Yoshida's was the first suit to reach the ruling stage. Mr. Lidsstrom said that, if the ruling is not upset on appeal, the money refunded to Yoshida will be passed on to customers who paid higher prices for the zipper cases of the higher import levies.

The special duty was imposed at the same time that President Nixon ordered a 90-day wage-price freeze. Importers were permitted to pass along added duties to their customers, but the charges had to be spelled out in the billing, which makes them readily identifiable in most cases, Mr. Lidsstrom said.

The major opinion in the case was written by Chief Judge Nils B. Boe. In essence, he said the duty was imposed in violation of the Constitution to Congress and cannot be delegated to the President.

President's Powers

Under trade laws, the President may examine certain levies, but he must revert to earlier duty levels enacted by Congress. In the past, President Nixon imposed a 10 per cent surcharge, which put the tariff above the 35.5 per cent level then in effect, but below the last previous tax voted by Congress.

"We conclude that the authority granted by statute to 'terminate, in whole or in part, any proclamation' does not include the power to determine and fix unilaterally a rate of duty which has not been previously legally established," Judge Boe wrote.

He noted that, in considering the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, the House Ways and Means Committee struck out a part which would have given the President power to set intermediate rates. "The fact that Congress considered granting the President authority to establish new intermediate rates as an incident to the power to terminate in part, and rejected it, indicated that Congress concluded that the President should not have power to choose rates which never existed in prior statutes or proclamations," he wrote.

Among those still wanted is Ras Mehin Sisheh, a close adviser of Emperor Haile Selassie and one of the highest landowners in the country.

A military communiqué said that among the 13 persons who presented themselves for arrest was Lt. Col. Tamrat Yigeat, a former interior minister believed to be responsible for a number of political arrests. He is a member of the Emperor's Crown Council.

Altogether, 56 prominent figures, including close advisers of the Emperor and former ministers, are being held by the military.

Among those still wanted is Ras Mehin Sisheh, a close adviser of Emperor Haile Selassie and one of the highest landowners in the country.

The detainees include 25 former cabinet ministers and other officials arrested by the military in April and 31 persons taken into custody since the armed forces took control 10 days ago.

The military called on the public to report the whereabouts of the wanted men but advised against the "use of force" in their capture.

"Misuse of Authority"

The military said those on the wanted list were required for investigation into "misuse of authority and government funds." It warned that anyone found hiding the men would be considered a "criminal" and also arrested.

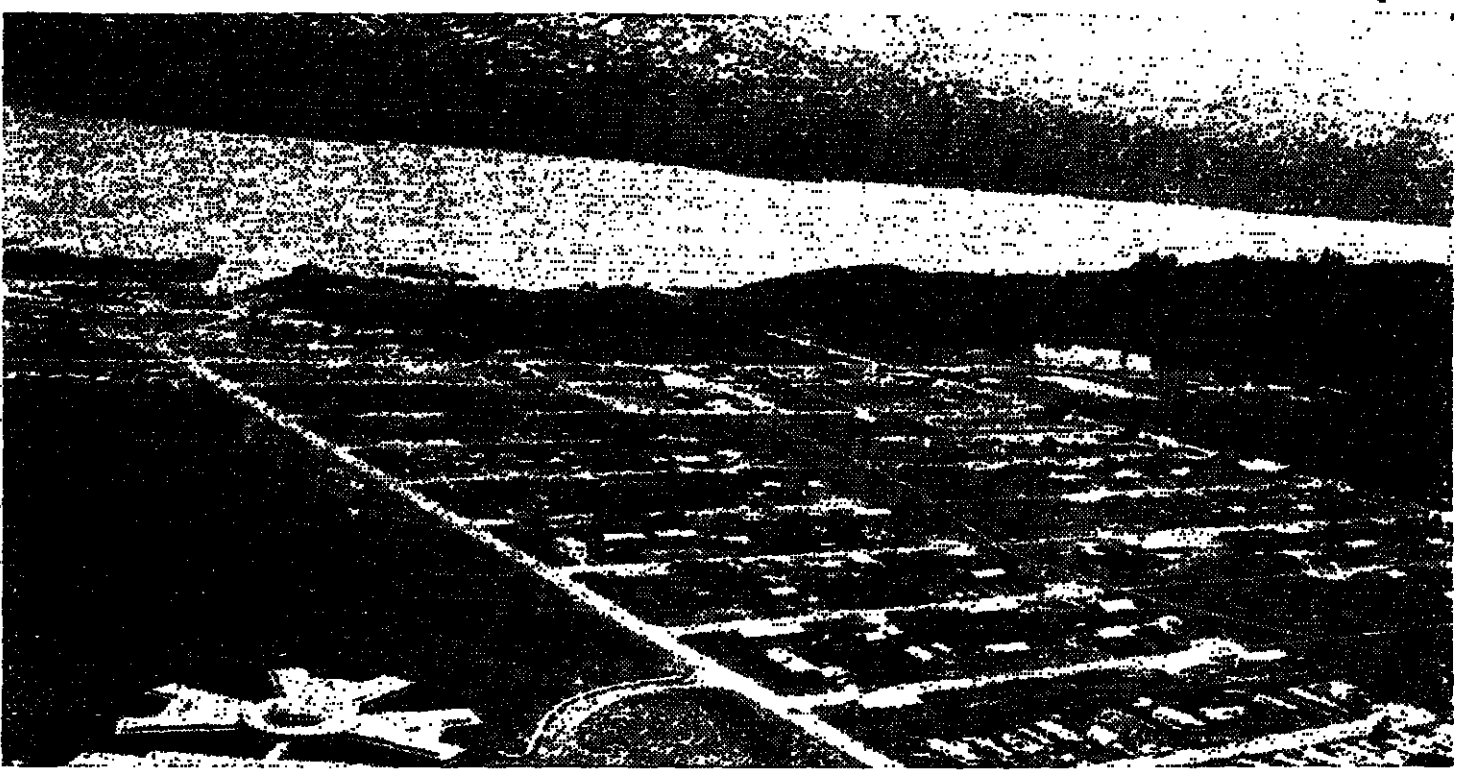
It was assumed that the latest list had the approval of the Emperor. Four days ago, the military announced that the Emperor had "consented" to the planned arrests.

In its latest broadcasts the military has also ordered that small amounts of weapons being held in the homes of some of those arrested be handed over, along with government cars, houses and other property still being used by their families.

Parliament, which is due to begin an extraordinary session today at the request of the armed forces to debate a revised constitution, put off the session until tomorrow. The postponement was to allow members of both houses to collect their salaries.

**S. African Files Burn**

PRETORIA, South Africa, July 8 (Reuters).—Fire destroyed thousands of records at the Department of the Interior headquarters here today but the 800 occupants of the new 38-story building escaped without serious injury.



An overall view of Valdez, Alaska, where the Trans-Alaska Pipeline will end and ships will load the oil.

## Lack of Housing, Surge in Crime Are Feared

### Oil Pipeline Boom Bringing Alaska Problems

By Wallace Turner

VALDEZ, Alaska, July 8 (UPI).—The quiet beauty still clings to this little place, hidden at the end of a fjord and sheltered by mountain peaks.

But the roar of machines improving the gravel airstrip, the strident voice of a wife searching for housing, the expectant chuckle of a bar manager, the worried talk of a chief of police—all are sounds of an approaching problem: a flood of humanity expected for construction of a terminal here for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline.

Pipeline talk began among Valdez's 1,000 residents in 1969, but it was not until April that legislation for the project cleared Congress. Crews and pipeline were quickly moved in, creating a housing problem.

"The population is up to about 2,000 and we have no housing, no place to put trailers, no place for the new people to live," Herbert Leifeldt, the city manager, said. "A lot of them are hiding in the bush, camping, violating sanitation laws, and we can't take the time to run them out. It's a real problem."

8,000 Within Year

There will be 8,000 or more people here within a year, officials predict.

The construction companies will bring some 3,500 to build part of the pipeline and the tank farm on the south side of the fjord—called the Valdez Arm of Prince William Sound, on Alaska's southern coastline. At the tank farm the oil will be processed and the tankers loaded.

The companies are building barracks for most of the workmen and family housing for the supervisory staff.

But for the other thousands who come here to work as waitresses, clerks and so forth, no housing is provided.

"You just don't do things overnight, and no one has been willing to put up money," Mr. Leifeldt said. "The city owns almost no land and can't provide housing."

While Valdez has the most urgent problems, other cities and villages in this thinly populated state are also discovering the realities of the boom that they have fought to bring about.

Others' Problems

Glenallen, an unincorporated town on the pipeline route from Alaska's North Slope, has no available housing. Its streets are clogged with traffic and the village expects to be overwhelmed with job-seekers. Crime is up in Fairbanks, and the Alaska state troopers are reassigning men to stations along the pipeline route.

Officials have lobbied the state government for help. Of \$12 million appropriated this year, \$2 million went to Valdez. But this and more will be used in hiring more policemen, buying new equipment, expanding the city staff and meeting the increased demands of the school system.

The city budget has risen from \$508,000 in 1971 to \$425,000 for next year, and school enrollment in the same period has jumped from 341 to 1,000 for the term opening in September.

There are two grocery stores here, but only one sells fresh meat. No shoes are for sale in town and no hardware supplies; but there is a drugstore—four months old. There is no movie theater and no bowling alley. No dentist practices here and one of the two doctors is 80 years old.

There are two gasoline stations and three bars, but no others are operated in combination with small restaurants.

Wesley Clubb, manager of the Valdez branch of the First National Bank of Anchorage and president of the Valdez Chamber of Commerce, said:

"Handling these people is going to be impossible. But you can't keep them from coming. If they work for one of the pipeline companies, they'll have housing—but not for their families."

Workers' Pay

The lowest-paid workmen will earn \$3.67 an hour, and will earn extensive overtime pay.

The chief of police is D. W. Oehler, who was a policeman in Sitka and then an Alaska trooper. The authorized strength of his department is five officers plus dispatchers and a clerk. He was concerned whether that would be enough, and has arranged for the state authorities to fly in help if there is trouble.

A young and agitated woman came into the city manager's office and demanded to know when a trailer camp would open. Mr. Leifeldt told her he didn't know.

She said she was Bea Johnson and that her husband, Bud, was a maintenance man at a non-pipeline place, so they have no housing provided to them. They have lived in a tent, and have since moved into a trailer that has no water and no toilet. Have they children? "I'm going to have one soon," she said.

She turned to go, but stopped briefly and said:

"If they don't get some place for the wives to live around here, they better get some damned big warehouses."

## Minamata's 'Dancing Cat Disease'

## Tokyo Veterinarian Alarmed By Mercury-Poisoning Surge

By Fox Butterfield

TOKYO, July 8 (UPI).—Two decades ago, fishermen in the town of Minamata on Japan's southern island of Kyushu were surprised to see their cats suddenly begin to twitch, jump, rarely and finally dive into the ocean to die. They called it "the dancing cat disease."

A few years later some of the fishermen and members of their families began to suffer similar symptoms—convulsions, twisted limbs, madness and death. It became known as the Minamata disease, Japan's most infamous case of pollution, and research using cats showed that it was caused by mercury discharged into the ocean from a local fertilizer factory and picked up by fish.

In the last year, several Tokyo veterinarians have reported that an alarming number of pet cats were being brought to them with the familiar symptoms. According to their owners, the cats had all been fed on fish bought in Tokyo stores.

Dr. Sengoku Kasai, the first veterinarian to notice a sizable number of the diseased cats in Tokyo, has had 50 of them examined and found high levels of mercury in their fur, intestines and brains.

"Our evidence is not yet sufficient to confirm that mercury poisoning is responsible for the cats' symptoms," Dr. Kasai said. "But the fact that we have found high quantities of mercury in the cats who display the symptoms of Minamata disease is very troublesome," he said.

As he spoke, Dr. Kasai held a small four-week-old tiger-striped kitten inside his blue doctor's coat.

None of the persons he tested displayed symptoms of mercury poisoning, Mr. Doi said in an interview. But he added, "based on what we know about Minamata and the cats, it is quite possible that those who eat a lot of fish will eventually build up such heavy concentrations of mercury that they will suffer the symptoms."

Although Mr. Doi, as a city official, has taken an active personal interest in the cats, the powerful Environmental Agency of Japan's national government has not studied the problems. A spokesman for the agency said: "Maybe the agency will wait and see how the issue develops."

Alarmed by reports of Dr. Kasai's findings, Rikuo Doi of the Tokyo city government's Institute for Environmental Protection, has begun testing fishermen, employees in Tokyo's fish markets and workers in raw fish restaurants, who eat large quantities of fish.

Mr. Doi found that, while an average Tokyo resident has about eight parts per million of mercury, persons working in fish markets have 10.7, workers in restaurants handling raw fish have 14.8 and tuna fishermen have 19.9.

None of the persons he tested displayed symptoms of mercury poisoning, Mr. Doi said in an interview. But he added, "based on what we know about Minamata and the cats, it is quite possible that those who eat a lot of fish will eventually build up such heavy concentrations of mercury that they will suffer the symptoms."

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## Jamaica Acts To Cut Drug Flow to U.S.

### Gunrunning, Killing Lead to Crackdown

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 8 (UPI).—In a campaign to combat drug trafficking from this Caribbean island, Jamaican authorities have hunted out and destroyed at least 10 clandestine airstrips.

Several light planes and ocean-going yachts have been seized, and numerous arrests have been made.

Marijuana has always been easily available in Jamaica. But until a 1971 campaign sharply reduced Americans' supplies from Mexico, Jamaican marijuana was not available in the United States.

Now, according to reliable sources, about 55 per cent of the marijuana entering the United States goes from Jamaica to Florida by boat or plane and is being distributed throughout the East by organized crime.

Despite pressure from Washington, however, the Jamaican government of Prime Minister Michael Manley did little to combat the marijuana traffic until it became apparent that hard drugs and even gunrunning had become involved.

South American Sources

The traffic in drugs other than marijuana has consisted mainly of cocaine that arrived here on commercial flights from South America and was then transferred by light aircraft to the United States.

The gunrunning helped provoke the crackdown on drugs because some imported firearms being bartered for marijuana and several murders of prominent Jamaicans reportedly were linked by the police to the drug business.

At the end of March, the government here approved extreme measures to fight crime of violence and the apparently related traffic of marijuana and cocaine.

A new Ministry of National Security and Justice was formed and a businessman, Eli Matalon, was put in charge of the police and military forces. The government also created a controversial Gun Court, giving it the authority to try within a week anyone charged with a firearm and the power to sentence the guilty to "indefinite detention."

According to Mr. Matalon, the new gun law has resulted in a sharp drop in the number of crimes of violence.

## Russia Hits Bonn On Berlin Office

MOSCOW, July 8 (Reuters).—The government newspaper Izvestia said yesterday that the West German decision to set up a federal environment protection office in West Berlin was "a gross contradiction of the letter and spirit of the four-power agreement" on the city. Russia maintains that West Berlin is an entity separate from the Federal Republic.

Izvestia commentator Grigori Sidorov said the Bundestag's June 19 ratification of the decision was due to pressure from the parliamentary opposition and from the West Berlin Senate.

In what looked like a veiled threat to withdraw concessions made under the 1972 agreement, Mr. Sidorov said that those behind the decision were doing "a disservice to the West Berlin population, to whom this agreement brought so many real and tangible advantages."

## 96 Cases of Cholera Reported in Portugal

LISBON, July 8 (Reuters).—The cholera epidemic in Portugal is spreading, with 96 new cases registered in the last 10 days, health authorities said today.

Since the outbreak was first reported in April, 368 cases have been registered and there have been eight deaths, the authorities said. The latest outbreaks were in slum areas of the capital and in Portugal's second largest city of Oporto.

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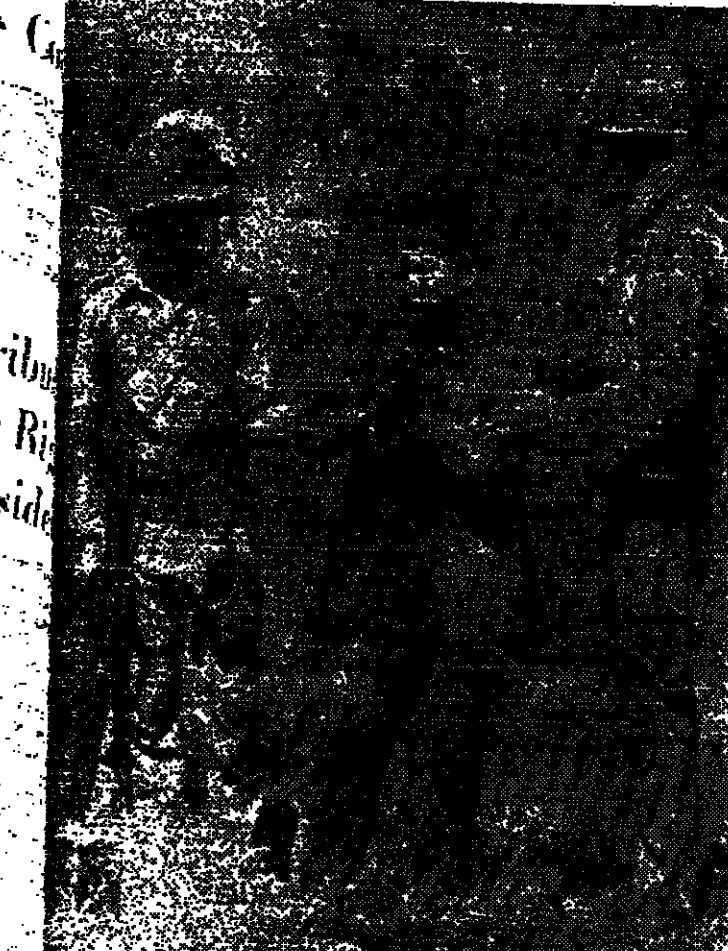
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VE MORE LIFE—A captured rebel soldier, flanked by government troops, is shown begging for his life just before he was shot to death Sunday near Oudong, Cambodia, according to caption sent with this photograph.

## Saigon Reports Big Decline in Violations of Cease-Fire

SAIGON, July 8 (AP).—Fighting in South Vietnam has dropped to the lowest level since the cease-fire accords were signed in January, 1973, the Saigon command reported today.

Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, Saigon's chief military spokesman, said the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong committed 44 cease-fire violations during the 24-hour period ending at dawn today and 34 violations from dawn Saturday to dawn yesterday.

The previous low was 31 violations a year ago, on July 8-9, 1973.

Col. Hien said the command attaches no significance to such periodic easing of Communist military activity.

Military sources said a South Vietnamese C-119 military transport was shot down by a short-range fired Strela missile in the Mekong Delta 55 miles southwest of Saigon. All three crew members died in the crash.

He reported that four spiders and a civilian were killed at the Qui Nhon airfield when a government C-7 Caribon transport blew a tire, veered off the runway and caught fire.

He also said that Communist forces ambushed a bus in the Mekong Delta 45 miles southwest of Saigon, killing six civilians and wounding nine.

In Cambodia, a government drive was reported to be continuing toward Oudong, a provincial capital 30 miles north of Phnom Penh which the Khmer Rouge captured in March.

Armored columns were reported on the move east, west and south of the town following the recapture Saturday of a strategically located Buddhist pagoda. The Cambodian command claimed nearly 500 Khmer Rouge killed in two days of fighting for the pagoda.

The southern part of Phnom Penh was hit by two rockets and two shells were wounded, the Cambodian command announced.

## Army Issues New Arrest List And 13 Surrender in Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA, July 8 (Reuters).—The Ethiopian armed forces today ordered 17 leading guerrillas on a new arrest list to go to the army. By tonight, 13 had obeyed the order, it was announced.

The armed forces had warned earlier that anyone who did not surrender voluntarily would be regarded as admitting his "crimes" and would have all his property confiscated.

One of the wanted men who has not yet surrendered is Ras Mehin Sisheh, a close adviser of Emperor Haile Selassie and one of the highest landowners in the country.

A military communiqué said that among the 13 persons who presented themselves for arrest was Lt. Col. Tamrat Yigeat, a former interior minister believed to be responsible for a number of political arrests. He is a member of the Emperor's Crown Council.

Altogether, 56 prominent figures, including close advisers of the Emperor and former ministers, are being held by the military.

Among those still wanted is Ras Mehin Sisheh, a close adviser of Emperor Haile Selassie and one of the highest landowners in the country.

The detainees include 25 former cabinet ministers and other officials arrested by the military in April and 31 persons taken into custody since the armed forces took control 10 days ago.

The military called on the public to report the whereabouts of the wanted men but advised against the "use of force" in their capture.

"Misuse of Authority"

The military said those on the wanted list were required for investigation into "misuse of authority and government funds." It warned that anyone found hiding the men would be considered a "criminal" and also arrested.

It was assumed that the latest list had the approval of the Emperor. Four days ago, the military announced that the Emperor had "consented" to the planned arrests.

In its latest broadcasts the military has also ordered that small amounts of weapons being held in the homes of some of those arrested be handed over, along with government cars, houses and other property still being used by their families.

Parliament, which is due to begin an extraordinary session today at the request of the armed forces to debate a revised constitution, put off the session until tomorrow. The postponement was to allow members of both houses to collect their salaries.

**S. African Files Burn**

PRETORIA, South Africa, July 8 (Reuters).—Fire destroyed thousands of records at the Department of the Interior headquarters here today but the 800 occupants of the new 38-story building escaped without serious injury.

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## Arab 'Envoy' on Tour of U.S. Found Signs of New Respect

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, July 8 (UPI)—An envoy of the Arab League who has been exploring American attitudes toward the Arab world returned from New York to Cairo last week with word that the natives over there are friendly to a point.

Claude Makoud, a leading Lebanese journalist, visited 54 cities in 32 states during the last five months. He reported to the league that he had found Americans more interested in the Middle East than in the past, and more willing to see the Arab side of the conflict.

But in a report to the league's secretary-general, Mahmoud Riad, Mr. Makoud cautioned that the changes in American attitudes were limited and tentative.

In an interview, Mr. Makoud elaborated: "The bias for Israel has been reduced but not removed; we have no real support,

but I found friendliness just short of friendship."

Mr. Makoud, who took leave from An Nahar, the Beirut daily newspaper, to go on the speaking-and-listening assignment, warned the Arabs to beware of the trap of "premature euphoria" about the U.S. role in the Middle East.

The October war and the oil embargo have stimulated a new curiosity about the Arabs among Americans, Mr. Makoud said. "We have won a great deal of respect that we didn't have before," he added.

But Americans, he said, seem to think that the main job was completed with the troop disengagement in Syria and along the Suez Canal. "They don't realize that this is only the beginning and that American mediation, in order to be successful, must bring about a full Israeli withdrawal and make it possible for the Palestinians to create their own state."

Mr. Makoud, who had visited the United States many times before, spoke to university students, businessmen, politicians, labor leaders and civic clubs. He said that with a few exceptions he was asked no hostile questions—only questions for information.

He said that he found lingering hostility against the Arabs strongest in organized labor. "That was a little disappointing," he said, the only disappointment he would concede.

As for Congress, Mr. Makoud said that he was convinced that a growing number of senators and representatives would take a critical look at new requests for assistance to Israel. "They will continue to sign, but there will be fewer congressmen who will sign blindly and automatically," he said.

He said that he had told a group of senators: "We don't expect you to refuse to sign those bills for Israel—but at least hesitate before you sign."

Mr. Makoud said that one of the most encouraging new developments he encountered in the United States was that "Americans of Arab origin have lost their inferiority complex."

He added: "Their civic clubs are active. They have discovered that ethnic politics are respectable even for them. Arab-Americans are standing for local office and other Arab-Americans are campaigning and voting for them."

## Israeli Recruits Private Army For Fatahland

TEL AVIV, July 8 (AP)—

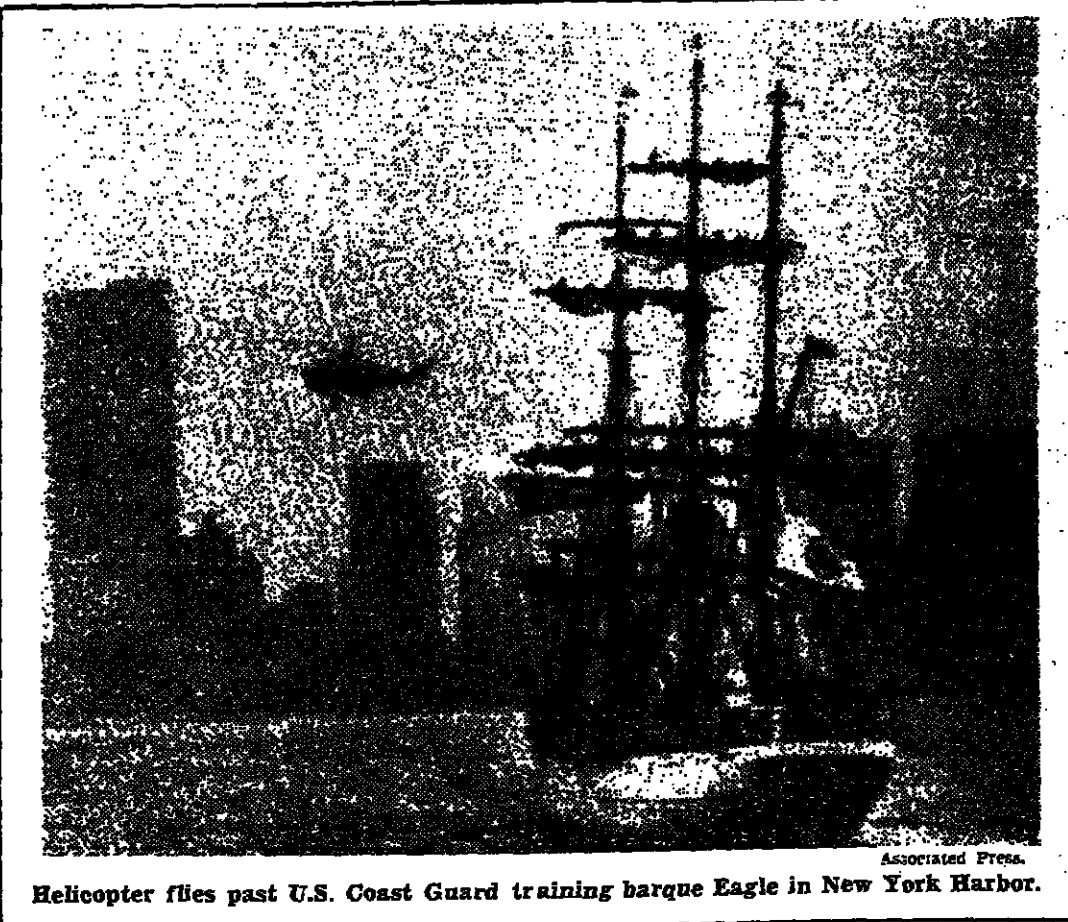
A 49-year-old reserve officer is trying to recruit a private army of volunteers called the "July Unit" to fight and kill Arab guerrillas inside southern Lebanon.

A spokesman for the Israeli military command said the army was watching the situation to determine its seriousness.

The plan was disclosed in advertisements in the Israeli press calling for reservists and soldiers on active duty to volunteer for the force. News-

men traced the ads to a reserve lieutenant, a veteran of all Israel's wars and a British Army soldier in World War II.

Authorities refused to permit newsmen to identify the man beyond his first name and initial—"Ethan H." The man told newsmen he had "received tens of answers" to the ad for the force that he said would be based in "Fatahland" to fight "continuously and systematically."



Helicopter flies past U.S. Coast Guard training barque Eagle in New York Harbor.

## He Blames Palestinian Dissidents

## Kidnappers Free Beirut Editor After 5 Days

BEIRUT, July 8 (UPI)—Newspaper editor Michel Abou Jaoudeh, freed today by kidnappers, blamed an unknown group of Palestinian dissidents for his abduction five days ago.

Mr. Abou Jaoudeh, 41, said: "My political articles were the apparent reason for the kidnapping." He added that his abductors "kept questioning me about why I was writing on the need for a peaceful solution to the Palestinian problem."

"They told me my articles were pro-American."

Columnist for Paper

Mr. Abou Jaoudeh, chief editor and columnist for An Nahar—Lebanon's largest-circulation newspaper—spoke in a suburban hospital, where he was being treated for a bullet wound in the right shoulder.

He was admitted to the hospital for observation and rest after his ordeal, which started Wednesday night when four armed men seized him at gunpoint from his car in a Beirut street.

"I was shot almost at once while I struggled to get free," he said.

He said he was kept blindfolded almost the entire time he was in captivity, and always while being interrogated.

"I could detect all types of dialects—Lebanese, Syrian, Iraqi and Palestinian—but I never saw the people who were asking the question," he said.

Noting that Lebanese authorities and the leaders of the main Palestinian guerrilla groups cooperated to find him, Mr. Abou Jaoudeh said: "Whoever is responsible for the incidents must belong to some small group of dissidents. The larger Palestinian organizations would not be involved."

He also said he did not think

it was possible that the kidnappers could have been Israeli agents seeking to foment trouble between the Palestinians and Lebanese authorities.

Mr. Abou Jaoudeh said pressure from "responsible" Palestinians and the government forced his abductors to release him.

He was freed this morning outside Beirut and picked up by Lebanon's director of public security, Col. Antoine Dahdah, apparently after a tip.

## Divers 'Repelled' by Layer Of Water in Suez Canal Lake

By Jack Foise

We presume it's fuel leaked from ships.

Both the admiral and his technical adviser, Henry O'Neal, are experienced oceanographers. Egyptian authorities had feared indications of unusual subsurface conditions in the Great Bitter Lake, but they, as well as the Americans, expressed surprise at the discovery. The layer may cover much of the lake bottom.

"We're in an area of unusual oceanic conditions," Mr. O'Neal said. "The Red Sea is known to have subterranean hot-water spots with temperatures over 100 degrees. That's from volcanic heat. But this layer of water here—not mixing with the water, it's most unusual. We as yet don't have a complete explanation for the phenomenon."

American and Egyptian divers emerge from their dip into the murky layer coated with salt. "They look like they've been pickled in brine and must shower immediately," the admiral said. "But it was not presented a health problem."

Adm. Carroll coordinates an unusual task force of Egyptians, French, British and Americans engaged in clearing the 100-mile canal. Soviet minesweepers are on the way from a Siberian port to help with the task.

The police alleged that he drove to a police station in the Chinese area on Wednesday while a mob was shouting for the release of an arrested taxi driver. The riot began shortly afterward, and the police said the accused rallied young Chinese youths to join in the fighting.

There has long been tension between Chinese youths and the Thai police. Premier Sanya Dharmasakti has denied there was a political basis to the rioting, claiming the most important cause was Chinese motorcycle gangs.

Sen. Jackson urged ties with Peking instead of Taipei.

WASHINGTON, July 8 (UPI)—Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., today called for full diplomatic recognition of China and withdrawal of the U.S. Embassy from Taiwan.

Sen. Jackson, who returned Saturday from a week-long trip to China, said in a statement that the United States "should try to reverse the location of our embassy and liaison office as between Taipei and Peking."

The United States maintains a liaison office in Peking, but no embassy. Sen. Jackson also urged that each country exchange correspondents and establish more substantial programs of cultural and educational exchanges.

He said that Chinese leaders he talked to were wary of Soviet policy, which, they think, is aimed at China, and "they are concerned about the weakness of Europe and the need for greater unity among the Western allies."

Port Said's Reopening Set After 7 Years

CAIRO, July 8 (Reuters)—The harbor of Port Said, at the northern tip of the Suez Canal, will reopen for shipping in 10 days for the first time since the June 1967 Arab-Israeli war, the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram reported yesterday.

It said that an Egyptian cargo ship, the Abu Simbel, will dock at Port Said on July 17 to unload 2,500 tons of general cargo.

## General Says Israel Needs Newer Jets

To Counter MIG-23s Delivered to Syria

TEL AVIV, July 8 (AP)—Israel needs newer American fighter planes to counter the Soviet-made MIG-23s now in the Syrian Air Force, the head of the Israeli Air Force said yesterday.

Major Gen. Benjamin Peled said Syria is the only country other than the Soviet Union that has the swing-wing fighter. Units of the Soviet Air Force fly the MIG-23 for countries in Eastern Europe, he said.

"I wouldn't state that we have begun to be inferior just because the MIG-23s have arrived," Gen. Peled said at a news conference on Israel's Air Force Day. "We still think the gap of aircraft plus pilot is sufficient to counter this threat—but we want more."

He said the Grumman F-14 Tomcat, the McDonnell-Douglas F-15 Eagle, the General Dynamics F-16 and the Northrop F-17 "are the only aircraft in the Western world that can match the MIG-23's performance."

Quick Delivery

Israel, he said, could get delivery in a day of the F-14, which is deployed with the U.S. Navy, if the United States wished to sell them from stock. He estimated, however, that it would take a few months to acquire them on normal procedures.

The newer F-15 has only recently been put into production and the others have been flown but are not in service, he said.

Gen. Peled discussed for the first time the U.S.-made Chaparral anti-aircraft missile system now used by the Israelis. He said the heat-seeking missile made its first "kill" anywhere by downing a Syrian MIG-17 over the Golan Heights early this year.

An advantage of the Chaparral is its ability to hide from enemy aircraft by not emitting electronic signals, he said, but he admitted that it is possible to counter the system. He indicated that the short-range surface-to-air missile serves Israel's purposes well because the cost of equipping all Arab aircraft with countering devices would be extremely high.

Gen. Peled said the rate of loss of Israeli aircraft to Arab missiles in the October war was lower than generally is believed, amounting to about half of all planes lost. He said no Israeli pilot refused to fly during the war, despite the effectiveness of the Arab missiles.

Chinese Is Held As the Instigator Of Bangkok Riots

BANGKOK, July 8 (AP)—

Police arrested a young Chinese today and described him as being the instigator of the bloody rioting in which 28 persons died last week in Bangkok's Chinese quarter.

Sutham Kwakpud, 26, known as Tee Peng in the Chinese community, was charged with organizing a disturbance, rioting, illegal possession of weapons, destruction of property and attempted murder. Authorities pressed a hunt for his followers.

The police alleged that he drove to a police station in the Chinese area on Wednesday while a mob was shouting for the release of an arrested taxi driver. The riot began shortly afterward, and the police said the accused rallied young Chinese youths to join in the fighting.

There has long been tension between Chinese youths and the Thai police. Premier Sanya Dharmasakti has denied there was a political basis to the rioting, claiming the most important cause was Chinese motorcycle gangs.

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## General Says Israel Needs Newer Jets

To Counter MIG-23s Delivered to Syria

TEL AVIV, July 8 (AP)—Israel needs newer American fighter planes to counter the Soviet-made MIG-23s now in the Syrian Air Force, the head of the Israeli Air Force said yesterday.

Major Gen. Benjamin Peled said Syria is the only country other than the Soviet Union that has the swing-wing fighter. Units of the Soviet Air Force fly the MIG-23 for countries in Eastern Europe, he said.

"I wouldn't state that we have begun to be inferior just because the MIG-23s have arrived," Gen. Peled said at a news conference on Israel's Air Force Day. "We still think the gap of aircraft plus pilot is sufficient to counter this threat—but we want more."

He said the Grumman F-14 Tomcat, the McDonnell-Douglas F-15 Eagle, the General Dynamics F-16 and the Northrop F-17 "are the only aircraft in the Western world that can match the MIG-23's performance."

Quick Delivery

Israel, he said, could get delivery in a day of the F-14, which is deployed with the U.S. Navy, if the United States wished to sell them from stock. He estimated, however, that it would take a few months to acquire them on normal procedures.

The newer F-15 has only recently been put into production and the others have been flown but are not in service, he said.

Gen. Peled discussed for the first time the U.S.-made Chaparral anti-aircraft missile system now used by the Israelis. He said the heat-seeking missile made its first "kill" anywhere by downing a Syrian MIG-17 over the Golan Heights early this year.

An advantage of the Chaparral is its ability to hide from enemy aircraft by not emitting electronic signals, he said, but he admitted that it is possible to counter the system. He indicated that the short-range surface-to-air missile serves Israel's purposes well because the cost of equipping all Arab aircraft with countering devices would be extremely high.

Gen. Peled said the rate of loss of Israeli aircraft to Arab missiles in the October war was lower than generally is believed, amounting to about half of all planes lost. He said no Israeli pilot refused to fly during the war, despite the effectiveness of the Arab missiles.

Chinese Is Held As the Instigator Of Bangkok Riots

BANGKOK, July 8 (AP)—

Police arrested a young Chinese today and described him as being the instigator of the bloody rioting in which 28 persons died last week in Bangkok's Chinese quarter.

Sutham Kwakpud, 26, known as Tee Peng in the Chinese community, was charged with organizing a disturbance, rioting, illegal possession of weapons, destruction of property and attempted murder. Authorities pressed a hunt for his followers.

The police alleged that he drove to a police station in the Chinese area on Wednesday while a mob was shouting for the release of an arrested taxi driver. The riot began shortly afterward, and the police said the accused rallied young Chinese youths to join in the fighting.

There has long been tension between Chinese youths and the Thai police. Premier Sanya Dharmasakti has denied there was a political basis to the rioting, claiming the most important cause was Chinese motorcycle gangs.

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## The Pro.



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The Leaders?

Special  
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March 1994



## Everybody's to Blame

Speaking on television, Herbert Stein, chairman of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers, made a somewhat less than profound comment on inflation. The public, he said, is responsible for inflation "in a basic sense," because Americans are "so reluctant to have a tax increase they created the conditions."

"In a basic sense," this is, of course, true. Everybody (except those whose incomes or profits are geared to fixed rates) really prefers inflation to the measures that may be necessary to check it: an inflated paycheck is exhilarating, even if most of it is dissipated in paying inflated bills. And of all bills, tax bills give the least satisfaction in paying—it is hard to relate them to the services they provide.

But, accepting that truism, what is to be done about the global inflation and the disruptions of international exchange of goods and services it entails? For inflation, even that which stems—as in most industrialized countries—from growth in national production, is an evil that is now presenting its own bills.

Yet governments and economists alike are floundering in their attempts to cope with this dismal aspect of the dismal science. Inflation has been a major issue in every recent election campaign—in Britain, France, Japan and Canada. It has been blamed on the big corporations and the big unions, on the oil producers and the oil distributors, on the manufacturing countries

and those which mine or till the soil. Yet, apart from grim statistics and much rhetoric, little has emerged that bears upon the problem.

In a completely self-sufficient nation, there is no special reason why prices and incomes should not rise ad infinitum. Inequalities would, to be sure, occur in the process, but the same would be true of deflation or economic stability. What brings the disasters of inflation is the fact that no nation is really self-sufficient, that it must buy and sell to other countries, where the rates at which one buys and sells are probably different, and where inflation can mean severely adverse balances of trade. Both Italy and Britain are striking examples of this painful truth, but it is evident in nearly every country—including the Communist countries, which theoretically do not have inflation at all.

So the best thesis on which to operate is that everybody—the "public" in the largest sense—is to blame for the world's economic crisis, and that everybody should at least make a major effort to cope with it. National self-interest is the largest obstacle, but it is becoming more and more clear that international self-interest is national self-interest; that oil profits, or bauxite royalties, or the profitable sale of manufactured goods can be tragic illusions. To accept this will be hard; it may even prove impossible on any effective scale. But in that case, everybody will suffer.

## Summits and Human Rights

Unless Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev address "the problems of humanity and the basic rights of man," Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov said in a letter to the two leaders on the eve of the summit, their meeting will be "condemned to failure." But, one gathers, aside from some practical talk about emigration as it relates to trade, there is no evidence—certainly not in the communiqué—that this appeal was heeded. Mr. Sakharov himself spent the summit week conducting a hunger strike to dramatize the plight of Soviet political prisoners.

Three summits have only sharpened, not resolved, the broad issue he raised. It proceeds from the outrage which all decent people must feel at the continuing Soviet record on human rights. Earlier, Western liberals had hoped that contact with the West and the onset of détente would liberalize or "mellow" Soviet society, but Kremlin authorities responded instead by tightening controls. Others felt that the very process of industrialization would make Soviet ways and values "converge" with Western ones, but this prospect has been blocked by Russian tradition and Kremlin ideology alike.

Soviet propagandists and well-meaning Americans cultivate the view that underneath, as people, we're all the same. In fact, underneath there are different in fundamental values: We have one view of the relationship between the individual and the state and the Russians have another. This is nothing to get excited or defiant about, but it cannot be ignored.

Two political strategies have arisen for relating this fact to détente. By the first, these differences in values are accepted, and diplomatic moves on to make the best government-to-government agreements possible, with the hope that a kind of political section will carry some human rights causes along. This is the administration's strategy. Mr. Nixon and Dr. Kissinger have been extremely sensitive to Soviet threats to break off other diplomatic avenues if the United States expressed more than perfunctory concern for Soviet intellectuals, dissidents, Jews, constituent nationalities, and so on.

Sen. Henry Jackson's contrary strategy holds that internal Soviet liberalization is not just a welcome by-product but an essential precondition of any real and enduring détente. Until the Kremlin is tamed by the political need to consider the wishes of the Soviet people, he feels, it will be free to act in arbitrary and hostile ways in foreign affairs. Mr. Jackson believes that the Soviet government, desperate for trade, is more vulnerable to American pressure on human rights than the administration has perceived.

The terms of this debate do not allow any single categorical resolution. But enough experience has been gathered under détente to support certain judgments.

First, a détente policy will not win the strong popular support it needs to be effective

in other areas if it does not evince a serious concern for Soviet human rights. Not only do Soviet writers, dissidents, Jews, Ukrainians, and others have their American constituencies, but as a people Americans have shown that they demand that American values be reflected in American foreign policy. This is all the more so now that it is becoming generally clear that détente in its other aspects, such as arms control, is sticky and slow.

Second, different Soviet human rights issues cut different ways. The Kremlin's principal thrust is to maintain its control at home. Thus it is particularly open to pressures whose aim or result is to get certain people—Jews, writers—out of the country. But pressures meant to soften the situation within Soviet society touch domestic politics more directly and encounter tougher going. This produces an unhappy paradox: Foreign pressures, if they succeed, may leave the Soviet Union a more illiberal place because they draw out of the country many individuals who might be pushing to liberalize it if they remained.

Third, it is not possible, or necessary, to avoid argument over how to press Moscow on human rights. That Mr. Jackson knew better than Dr. Kissinger over the last three years that the Kremlin would "give" on emigration to get trade, does not prove there is no effective limit on how hard the West can push. Indeed, the emigration-trade link may dissolve if Congress decides that, on economic grounds alone, trade with the Soviet Union should not keep receiving Ex-Im Bank subsidies. Pressures might then switch to political issues, such as relations in Europe. If the Russians want a full-dress European summit, for instance, why should they not first accept Western proposals on the exchange of information and people? Pressures should not be applied, however, unless the United States is prepared to have its bluff called. Each case must be thought out. Stalemates and reverses can't be excluded. They will produce, in the West, feelings of anger and guilt.

Finally, there is no justification to walk on tiptoe and to avoid speaking plainly and unprovocatively on appropriate occasions about human rights out of fear that Russian sensitivities and politics will be upset. The Russians are tougher than that. There is no need to be abusive but no need to paint pictures either. Russians routinely spout false and vicious stuff about Americans. The least Americans can do is offer the truth. Soviet officials often contend that they do not demand internal American changes as the condition of political agreements. But that is not out of delicacy; it is out of an absolute indifference to human rights on the part of the Soviet political establishment. Nothing illustrates more sharply and sadly this basic obstacle to an authentic Soviet-American détente.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

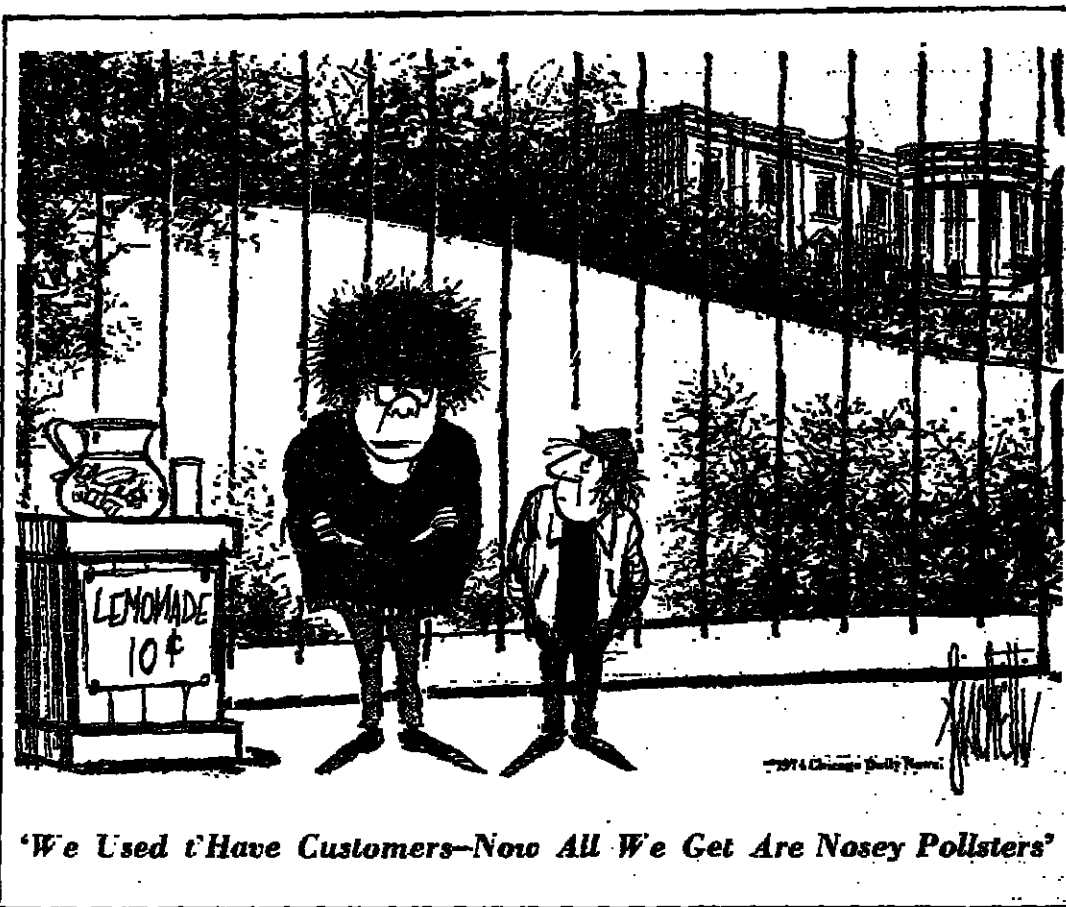
## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

July 9, 1899  
PARIS—Paris has ceased to pour its filth into the Seine, and the gates of the great collecting sewer, which emptied its polluted waters into the river at Clignancourt, were solemnly closed yesterday afternoon, never to be opened again. Two Ministers of State and numerous other high officials subsequently visited the lands which are henceforth to be fertilized by the daily 800,000 cubic meters of Paris sewage.

July 9, 1924  
WASHINGTON—After surprising his physicians by the tenacity with which he fought the ravages of poisoning, Calvin Coolidge, Jr., died last night. Septic toxin had developed from a blister following a tennis match. The boy was unable to cling to life long after the infection had reached the stomach, preventing the retention of nourishment. He was courageous under the suffering, but the end was inevitable.



'We Used t'Have Customers—Now All We Get Are Nosey Pollsters'

## A Nation's Most Priceless Asset

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON.—When President Nixon chose Warren E. Burger to be Chief Justice of the United States, on May 21, 1969, he announced the choice as a televised White House ceremony. The nomination was the most important a president could make, he said. He explained in these words:

"Respect for law in a nation is the most priceless asset a free people can have, and the chief justice and his associates are the ultimate custodians and guardians of that priceless asset."

Neither the President nor anyone else could have dreamed then that the justices of the Supreme Court would one day sit in judgment on a case that could determine the fate of his presidency. But that one sentence of his, explaining the importance of the court, well and strangely captures in its two clauses what the case of *United States v. Nixon* is about.

Respect for law has all along been the issue, the connecting theme, in the series of events called Watergate. More particularly, the issue has been the duty of those who enforce the law to obey it themselves—the duty especially of the President, sworn as he is to execute the nation's laws faithfully.

### Duty to Law

The public has understood that theme and followed it through all the evasions and distractions: The efforts of the President's lawyers to weave between the criminal process and impeachment, the dawdling and faint-heartedness of Congress. Most Americans have recognized the danger to freedom in official defiance of the law.

The case now before the Supreme Court sounds the theme of duty to law, but it naturally cannot be resolved in terms of a generality. It bristles with specific issues, among them the role of the court itself. And here we come to the second part of Nixon's presidential 1969 sentence.

There are those who object philosophically to the idea of Supreme Court justices as "ultimate custodians" of anything. Prof. Philip B. Kurland of the University of Chicago Law School has recently denounced "the dogma of the cult of the robe"—the belief that the judiciary should be "the ultimate forum for resolution of every major political, economic or social question."

It is fair enough criticism that Americans, including judges, have often taken too grandiose a view of the judicial function. But the argument is stretched beyond history and common sense when used to attack the Supreme Court's role in the case of the President's tapes. In so using it, Prof. Kurland has strayed from the teachings of his mentor, Justice Frankfurter.

Frankfurter, and before him Holmes and Brandeis, thought the court most gravely abused its power in the first third of this century when it substituted its judgment for that of legislatures on social and economic matters—striking down a law against child labor, for example. They might have felt the same way in the recent abortion cases, for there again the justices dealt with an issue outside their own

special competence and experience.

But the context of *U.S. v. Nixon* is nothing like that. The demand for White House tapes for use by prosecution and defense at a criminal trial raises, initially, questions of evidence and privilege and procedure—the stuff of familiar judicial business, not legislative policy decisions on matters remote from the courts.

Of course there is a more profound constitutional dimension to this case. Its novel questions of executive privilege really ask the Supreme Court to define one boundary of presidential power. That is indeed an awesome thing to put to judges, but hardly unusual for this court.

The Constitution might have created a system of totally independent governmental powers, setting disputes among themselves by contention, but from the beginning it was not so understood. The branches exercised overlapping power. And the Supreme Court often resolved jurisdictional disputes, even ones of great political content, between the states and the federal government or two branches of the latter.

The case does involve politics, in the grand sense of the word. There is no denying that, or the subtlety of some of its problems. But more deeply the case concerns law—the high place of law in our society.

Justice Robert H. Jackson, himself a skeptic about judicial power, wrote that, whatever the Supreme Court's defects, Americans persisted in regarding it as the most detached, dispassionate and trustworthy custodian that our system affords for the translation of abstract into concrete constitutional commands. "The public is right to look to the Supreme Court still as the ultimate custodian of the priceless asset, respect for law."

Perhaps it is not surprising, then, that the government's legislation on its merits, and pass those items that it considers beneficial to the public weal, while rejecting those that it considers harmful. In countries where the executive and the legislature are separated, this may well happen; in Britain, with the executive sitting in Parliament and tight party discipline insuring an absolute minimum of cross-voting, it does not. If it does, the government is defeated in the House of Commons on any substantial matter, an election almost inevitably follows. And yet here we have a government being defeated about twice a week (and it would be more often still if measures heading for certain defeat were not discreetly withdrawn before the vote), and the country is not in flames, nor are the heavens raining thunderbolts upon us for our political apathy.

Take a most significant episode from the end of last week. One of the measures the government was committed to on its election was the repeal of the Industrial Relations Act, and one of the provisions of that act had the effect of withholding certain substantial tax concessions, available to trades unions in general, from any union which refused (as they were entitled to) to register under the act. The overwhelming majority of the unions, including all the largest ones, refused to register; and the consequence was that they were unable to take advantage of the concession, and thus paid more taxes than they would otherwise have been obliged to. The total was about £10 million, and the government's present suggestion that it would repay to the unions of this money. Now this smacked too much of retrospective legislation for the taste of both the Conservative and Liberal parties; when the bill was in its committee stage, they combined to outvote the government forces. Not to be outdone, the government announced that it would now try to re-introduce the controversial clause when the whole House came to vote on it after it emerged from committee. Whereupon, their blood up, Conservatives and Liberals stood their ground and insisted that they would vote it down again. The government yielded to the inevitable, and announced that they were abandoning the retrospective element in the bill.

Wide of Mark  
Now this is only one example of what has been happening, and it suggests that a lot of the criticism of Mr. Heath and his men—criticism which has insisted that their tactics in opposition have been feeble and ill-considered—is wide of the mark. For note that the Conservatives and Liberals have not combined to throw out the government's bill repealing the Industrial Relations Act, though they almost certainly could have done so if they had not set their minds to it; what they have done is to remove only one of two features that they considered particularly objectionable. And is this not precisely what the House of Commons in general, and the opposition in particular, is supposed to do? To allow, that is, government legislation through, but only after careful consideration and suitable alterations and improvements.

I suspect that the country is rather enjoying the spectacle, and would not take kindly to any trigger-happy stage manager who decided to tug down the curtain on it. And that is why I also suspect that the heated talk by the government, to the effect that the opposition is behaving "irresponsibly" and making "the government's task impossible," is by no means as closely in tune with the public mood as the government may think. It could, on the contrary, be plausibly argued that the opposition is behaving more responsibly than any opposition before it, and that, so far from making the government's work impossible, it is making it a good deal more acceptable. So if, politically speaking, it is going to be a long, hot summer, it is also going to be an interesting one.

## Capitalizing on a Mistake

By William Safire

MOSCOW.—Détente dilettantes have, over the past few years, exchanged a couple of common expressions.

Americans and Britons have taken the familiar Russian word, *horosho*, which means "good" or "okay," and adopted it. In the novel "Clockwork Orange," Anthony Burgess wrote *horosho* as "horror show," and had his idly cruel denizens of a dismal future use the word to define a good time. In Moscow today, *horosho* is the word Americans beginning to do business use most often to establish linguistic contact.

In return, the Russians have adopted a breezy, slangy American expression, "no problem," altering it slightly to *nyet problema*, accent on the last syllable, and have learned to accompany it with a lazy wave of the hand that offers the bleak reassurance of the confused fixer who cannot grasp the gravity of the fix he promises to fix.

*Nyet problema* deals with situations by refusing to recognize any difficulty at all, or by recognizing it so vividly as to create a far more serious problem. Airport security for visiting dignitaries, for example, is *nyet problema* because photographers and reporters are herded into small pens and allowed to watch a pre-selected crowd carry out orders to wave but not shout. And dissidents pose *nyet problema* because they are rounded up and clapped in jail for the duration of the "welcome."

The *nyet problema* reaction is explicable in a closed society which has just received orders from top to appear to open up. To bureaucrats trained for two generations to be surly to foreigners, and to a people unified for years by exhortations that they were surrounded by enemies, the new attitude being officially sponsored is a psychological wrench.

Tourism is a case in point. At a time when internal dissent in the Soviet Union is being slowly

strangled, Soviet leaders are making it easier for foreigners to come to Russia, spend their money, and observe the strangulation. Evidently the Russians believe that visitors will see the sights without feeling the feelings.

The man in charge of attracting tourists to the Soviet Union, Viktor Boichenko, is the kind of Russian whom most Americans instinctively like. A World War II infantryman who earned his medal as a hero of the Soviet Union, he evokes memories of wartime comradeship; an intelligent, serious executive, the president of Intourist is good to do business with, and afterwards, he exemplifies that rough informality and directness that so many Americans and Russians find to be a cultural common denominator.

This year, more than 100,000 American tourists will visit the Soviet Union, the majority on group tours; most will be in their 50s (the Russians wish for younger and less demanding tourists, but so does every country) and most will stick to Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev.

### The Purpose

Boichenko suggests that the purpose of Intourist's three million ruble (\$4 billion) travel promotion is not so much the return of foreign currency; money spent by travelers in the Soviet Union amounts to less than 1.5 percent of the U.S.S.R.'s foreign income, he says. The basic purpose is to show the visitors what the Soviet Union is really like.

Because most Americans expect tourist facilities like those dreary college institutions known as motor inns, Intourist is building suitable antiseptic places to stay: some of the old hotels, like the National in Moscow and the Omeanta in Yalta, have great charm and warmth, but they are the wave of the past. Ultimately, Intourist hopes, Americans will be unable to tell whether they are in a Holiday Inn in Suite, Mon-

Bernard Levin

From London:

'I suspect the country is enjoying the spectacle and would not take kindly to him who would ring down the curtain on it'

LONDON.—I do not think that there can have been a summer in living memory—certainly there has not in mine—when the talk of domestic politics has abated so little. Here we are in the dog days, and every morning's paper, and every evening's television news bulletin, are full of speculation about possible election dates, talk of some kind of coalition after an election or even before, and analysis of the growing economic crisis. Tennis and cricket are pushed to the outer limits of interest; Northern Ireland bleeds on, virtually unnoticed, and no intrepid reporter has had the heart to try to ring down the curtain on it, though in this case the explanation is at least partly that the temperature has been so low, and the rain so torrential, that he would have risked pneumonia if he had.

Perhaps it is not surprising, then, that the government's legislation on its merits, and pass those items that it considers beneficial to the public weal, while rejecting those that it considers harmful. In countries where the executive and the legislature are separated, this may well happen; in Britain, with the executive sitting in Parliament and tight party discipline insuring an absolute minimum of cross-voting, it does not. If it does, the government is defeated in the House of Commons on any substantial matter, an election almost inevitably follows. And yet here we have a government being defeated about twice a week (and it would be more often still if measures heading for certain defeat were not discreetly withdrawn before the vote), and the country is not in flames, nor are the heavens raining thunderbolts upon us for our political apathy.

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Wide of Mark  
Now this is only one example of what has been happening, and it suggests that a lot of the criticism of Mr. Heath and his men—criticism which has insisted that their tactics in opposition have been feeble and ill-considered—is wide of the mark. For note that the Conservatives and Liberals have not combined to throw out the government's bill repealing the Industrial Relations Act, though they almost certainly could have done so if they had not set their minds to it; what they have done is to remove only one of two features that they considered particularly objectionable. And is this not precisely what the House of Commons in general, and the opposition in particular, is supposed to do? To allow, that is, government legislation through, but only after careful consideration and suitable alterations and improvements.

I suspect that the country is rather enjoying the spectacle, and would not take kindly to any trigger-happy stage manager who decided to tug down the curtain on it. And that is why I also suspect that the heated talk by the government, to the effect that the opposition is behaving "irresponsibly" and making "the government's task impossible," is by no means as closely in tune with the public mood as the government may think. It could, on the contrary, be plausibly argued that the opposition is behaving more responsibly than any opposition before it, and that, so far from making the government's work impossible, it is making it a good deal more acceptable. So if, politically speaking, it is going to be a long, hot summer, it is also going to be an interesting one.

Watergate  
How right is Martin Arnold in his article of July 1: "Watergate is so boring that whenever I have a glimpse of this name, I immediately go over to something else."

Besides, I have always had the impression that the whole business boiled down to a very old (and/or better still, a "riglement de comptes" between Nixon and the liberal intelligentsia, widely represented by The New York Times and Washington Post.

C. DE YTURBE  
Anet, France.

The international Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preferences will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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## Oil Prices Drop as Supplies Gain

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP-DJ).—Crude oil is practically "coming out of the vent pipes" of refineries around the world, and this overabundance is evident in market prices, a Journal Petroleum Intelligence Weekly reports.

In a matter of days, the selling price of Arabian light crude had dropped to as low as \$9.20 to \$9.30 barrel from the \$10.10 to \$10.25 range recently prevalent.

Weakening prices are discernible in the whole third quarter, not at on immediate July spot prices, PIW says. The announced intention of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to boost royalty rates most producer states July 1 has absolutely no market impact thus far, despite the fact that the cost of crude will increase.

European and Japanese refiners are faced with sagging oil demand and dismal realizations on product sales, both on a spot basis and on inland markets, and many are choosing to sell crude oil at a loss rather than process it.

One major oil company figures that Arabian light crude is only sold at an average \$9.80 a barrel free-on-board to northern European refiners selling to inland markets. Thus even major oil firms obtaining crude at a net cost of \$9.30 would show a loss

of 40 cents a barrel on inland product sales. In terms of transportation, which run over \$9.50 a barrel, the companies would show even bigger losses for individual affiliates.

The erosion of crude oil market prices is evident in a broad cross section of Middle East and African oil.

• Iranian light crude has sold for less than \$10 a barrel on a spot basis, though some sellers are still trying to get as high as \$9 per cent of postings, or about \$10.20. Iranian heavy is available at \$9.80 spot.

• Third-quarter prices are slipping for African crude too, particularly Nigerian light, which has dropped to \$12.50, and in some instances to \$12.25. A few weeks ago it was sold at \$13 a barrel.

• Libyan crudes are quoted at about \$11.70 now, indicating the premium value for Nigerian in exchange for Libyan (due to the Libyan embargo on shipments to the United States) may have slipped to 50 cents or less.

• Iraq crude prices at the eastern Mediterranean are also coming down. Iraq recently reduced its price to \$11.50 on crude sales to Spain's Hispanoil, but now there are signs it might be willing to sell some to Turkey for as low as \$11.

Crude oil marketers see continuing oversupply and further price erosion in coming months. Many are openly apprehensive about possible production cutbacks in the near future.

"Something has to give. Either production will be cut or prices will slip even further," one company says.

The current surplus is estimated in marketing circles at 1.5 and 2.5 million barrels daily worldwide. An oil analyst who accurately predicted the decline of Arab light spot crude prices to around \$9.85 now sees \$9.60 to \$9.65 as "not inconceivable" in the near future.

Major international firms may have to trim their crude oil margins from the 50-cent level to the more traditional 30-cent range to sell their excess crude in the spot market.



Charles Seay

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Eastman Chemical International Co., of Zug, Switzerland, has appointed Charles Seay assistant director of marketing. He was formerly manager and president of the board of directors. J. Van Audenhove has been named manager, and Oswald Staudli assistant manager.

Jacques Chaise, former chairman of Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur, France's export-import bank, has been named chairman of Crédit Lyonnais, succeeding François Bloch-Laine, who becomes honorary chairman. Jacques Roche, previously one of the bank's six departmental directors, was named president and chief executive, serving along with Jean Saint-Geours, who continues to hold the posts of president and chief executive.

## Agree More Collapses May Be in Store

## Central Banks to Aid Ailing Institutions

By Terry Robards

BASLE, July 8 (NYT).—Central bankers from the world's leading industrialized nations agreed in principle today to provide emergency assistance to financially troubled banks when necessary to avert a crisis of confidence in the international banking system.

At a secret meeting of the Bank for International Settlements at its headquarters here, representatives from the 11 major central banks of Western Europe, North America and Japan were said to have expressed apprehension over the difficulties currently being experienced in certain sectors of the system.

The collapse of the Herstatt bank of West Germany on June 26 was described as possibly only one in a series of failures arising from exceptionally tight money conditions throughout the world. The central bankers were understood to have agreed that more collapses might be in store.

The bankers meeting here did not issue a formal communiqué on their agreement, nor were any of them willing to comment on the record on the discussions, as is customary. However, details of the agreement were disclosed by a participant at the meeting.

The agreement apparently falls short of the "lender of last resort" apparatus which some bankers have suggested should be established to cope with the dis-

stress in the system. The central bankers were understood to have been reluctant to commit their institutions to salvaging all banks in trouble.

Their reluctance, according to informed sources, was said to have been based on a desire not to subsidize banks of dubious reputation whose difficulties stem from unwise banking practices rather than from the general squeeze on the system.

The sources cautioned that the agreement left a considerable amount of discretion in the hands of each central bank in deciding on the scale of the assistance to be provided to troubled banks within their jurisdiction.

One central banker suggested that the next three to six months would be "critical" for the international system that finances world trade. He predicted that a "long, hot summer" lay ahead.

It was unclear whether the bankers had discussed the identities of specific banks now experiencing difficulties. All of the bankers are acutely aware that a potentially serious situation exists in the banking system, though opinion differs as to how dangerous the outlook really is.

In general, the central bankers were said to have been confident that a collapse of the system is not imminent, partly because potential trouble spots are being closely monitored and because extreme caution suddenly is being exercised throughout the world banking community.

## U.S. Aides Warn of New Austerity Program

By Paul Delaney

WASHINGTON, July 8 (NYT).—President Nixon's two top economic advisers issued warnings yesterday that the administration might have to take drastic steps to combat inflation.

Kenneth Rush, the President's economic counselor, said in a magazine interview that "we may very well need again" some kind of voluntary machinery involving business, labor and the federal government aimed at restraining excessive wage increases.

In a television interview, Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, said that Americans would have to adhere to much more discipline over the next few years in the fight against inflation.

He said that while the administration has no plans at the moment for a tax increase, an increase would be considered if government spending were not reduced.

Mr. Rush said that since the end of wage and price controls on April 30 "we've had some cases of seriously inflationary wage increases negotiated by labor and management," and he added: "If such escalation continues, it would be a very serious matter."

Mr. Rush, who made his comments in an interview with U.S. News and World Report, was not specific on the kind of machinery that might be established. However, such efforts in the past have had little success.

He stressed that the administration was not seeking a return to compulsory wage or price controls. But, he said, "we're working out a plan of consultation and discussion with labor and management."

In the television interview, Mr.

Stein said there should be continued restraint in government spending and a "period in which the economy is not in an exuberant boom."

He said, "I think in terms of years, not months, that is three, four years. And, more or less indefinitely, we have to follow a policy of much greater discipline than we have followed in the recent past," he added.

Regarding high interest rates, Mr. Stein said combating inflation and a moderate rate of monetary expansion would hold them down.

"That is, I would not interfere and try to hold them down either by putting a ceiling on them or by trying to pump in more money, even if they went a good deal higher," he said.

"But I think the basic point is that as the inflation rate comes down, as we think it will, and as people become more confident that the inflation rate is not going to speed up again, we will

see lower interest rates. And that is the only way we're going to get interest rates down."

Regarding a tax increase, Mr. Stein said that it would depend on government spending.

"But I think it was pointed out the other day that if the expenditure side is not kept under control, we will have to consider tax increases," he commented.

## N.Y. Exchange Falls Sharply; Interest, Loan Demands Cited

(Continued from Page 1)

common shares. There are 3,896,344 outstanding.

The most active issue was General Telephone and Electronics, which fell 1 1/4 to 20 1/8 in turnover of 261,800 shares.

Bucking the downward trend were the gold-mining issues. ASA rose 4 3/8 to 81 5/8. Homestake 4 1/4 to 43 1/4. Campbell Red Lake 2 3/4 to 35 1/4 and Dome Mines 2 1/8 to 48 1/4.

Silver issues also advanced, with Rosario Resources up 2 1/2 to 26 3/4. Fecla 1 3/8 to 20 5/8 and International Mining 1 1/8 to 11 3/4.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices also fell to their lowest point in four years in stepped-up trading. And prices were lower in the over-the-counter market on increased volume.

The Amex Market Value Index dropped 1.96 points to 75.74, the

lowest level since July 6, 1970, when it was 75.54. The average price fell 23 cents today as volume climbed to 3,589,000 shares from 1,076,000 shares on Friday. There were 680 declines and only 102 advances. It was the largest trading volume since March 13, when 2,510,000 shares changed hands.

In the counter market, the NASDAQ Industrial Index dropped 2.71 points to 69.90, while the Composite Index fell 2.61 points to 70.86. There were 1,167 declines and 108 advances. Sales totaled 4,892,100 shares, compared with 3,800,000 shares on Friday.

Champion Home Builders led the actives on the Amex, easing 3/8 to 3 1/4 on 113,100 shares.

In the counter market, the most active issue was Bank Organization Class A, which was off 3/8 to 3 1/2 on 93,600 shares.

## W. German Living Cost Is Up 6.9% in Year

FRANKFURT, July 8 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's cost of living index was 127.2 (1970 equals 100) at the middle of June, up 0.4 per cent from mid-May and 6.9 per cent from June 1973, the Federal Statistics Office reported today.

In April and May, the index had been up 7.1 per cent and 7.3 per cent respectively, from the like months of 1973.

There was no comparable index figure for June 1973 because the index basis was refixed to 1970 from 1962 in the latter part of 1973.

## Italian Output Index Rises 5.9% Over Year

ROME, July 8 (Reuters).—Italy's industrial production rose 5.9 per cent in May compared with May 1973, according to provisional figures published by the national statistics institute today.

The production index, based on 1970 equals 100, rose to 127.3 from 120.2 in May 1973, bringing output for the first five months of 1974 to a level 12.0 per cent higher than the corresponding period last year.

## Tight Money, Fears of Slump Hit European Stock Values

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, July 8 (NYT).—It's happening not just in Wall Street, but in most of the world's financial centers: One stock market after the other is succumbing to tight money and the fears of a generalized world recession.

In Paris the woes of the Bourse, a front-page news, and a little of the old animosities are coming out as French investors for the selling that has pushed prices down 18 percent in the last month alone.

That is not exactly fair, because the London Stock Exchange itself has been hard hit. Values are down 30 per cent since Jan. 1 to the lowest levels in 15 years.

Capital International, a research group, partly owned by Chase Manhattan Bank, reports that only in Spain, Japan and Sweden did markets post advances in the first half of 1974.

The British were big buyers in France last year, bidding up such favorites as Air France, the supermarket chain, Sels Rosignol, the ski manufacturers, and Malins Phenix, the home builder,

to levels two and three times what they are today.

They were also heavy buyers in the real estate market, where weakness has also appeared.

The squeeze is on everywhere as record interest rates, higher taxes and inflation bite into consumer incomes. In Britain over the first five months of this year retail sales fell 2 1/4 per cent from levels in the second half of last year.

In France businessmen talk of the "brutality" of credit restrictions. A survey by the National Statistics Institute showed that corporate liquidity is at the worst point since 1967 with conditions hardest for the smaller companies.

Yalling stock-market prices lost 10 per cent in the first six months, but certain stocks declined far more. Fiat is now trading in Milan for \$2 a share, against \$3 on Jan. 1.

At current levels, Europe's second-biggest auto company is given a market valuation of \$700 million.

Italy, France and Britain are the countries of Europe hardest hit by higher oil payments, and their stock markets are reflecting in part the problems of paying international bills and at the same time reducing inflation rates approaching 20 percent.

West Germany, which is piling up trade surpluses and capital inflows more than sufficient to pay its international bills, has had a far easier time. German stock prices were down 2.5 percent in June and by the same amount over the first half, according to Capital International calculations.

But the failure of Herstatt bank of Cologne, which has shaken confidence both domestically and abroad, has brought weaker markets in its wake. As in the United States, bank stocks in Germany have been marked down considerably.

In Japan, which also has heavy oil payments to finance, but which operates a more insulated economy than any country in Europe, stock markets have had the advantage of support buying by powerful stock brokers.

## Profits Plummet at Toyota As Sales in Japan Decline

TOKYO, July 8 (AP-DJ).—Net profit plunged to 9.6 billion yen (\$33 million) in the half year ended May 31 at Toyota Motor Co. from 36.6 billion yen in the same period a year earlier.

Officials said today that the decline was due to poor auto sales on the domestic market, a 20 per cent rise in the cost of raw materials and to a sharp increase in labor costs.

Sales in the six months totaled 878.6 billion yen, up from 847.4 billion yen. The company set an unchanged semi-annual dividend of 4 yen. Toyota officials noted that auto price increases averaging 17 per cent since last autumn contributed in part to poor sales in the domestic market, along with the oil crisis.

Volkswagen Cuts Back

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, July 8 (AP).—About 30,000 Volkswagen workers went on short-time schedules today for the fourth time this year, as the automobile giant sought to cut back production amid a sales slump.

## Tokyo Exchange

Price	Yen	Price	Yen
Asehi Glass	280	Matsui E. Wks.	280
Canon	280	Mitsubishi Ind. Ind.	172
Dai Nip. Print.	220	Mitsubishi Corp.	220
Fuji Bank	40	Mitsui Co.	445
Fuji Photo	232	Mitsubishi Elec.	240
Honda Motor	190	Nippon Elec.	240
C. Ind.	430	Shimadzu	280
Japan Air L.	1,200	Sony Corp.	2,200
Kansei Ei. L.	720	Suntory Ind.	445
Kay Sake Marine	240	Takachi Chem.	230
Kirin Brewery	290	Tokai Marine	240
Komatsu	215	Tokai Marine	240
Kubota	240	Tokai Marine	240
Matsui E. Ind.	430	Tokai Marine	240

## International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam	88.3	101.2	116.8	98.3
Brussels	120.29	122.83	136.34	128.53
Frankfurt	104.99	106.04	117.34	103.89
London 50	246.2	250.2	258.0	245.0
London 100	105.27	105.80	106.81	104.73
Milan	112.61	114.34	114.34	112.61
Paris	78.0	78.2	78.2	76.4
Sydney	383.97	381.00	383.14	380.77
Tokyo (a)	332.20	333.83	343.47	329.22
Tokyo (b)	482.48	482.70	487.34	481.00
Zurich	382.9	389.3	395.5	382.9

(a) New, (b) Old.

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## Market Summary

July 8, 1974

### Most Active—New York

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
Seneca	261.800	20 1/4	11 1/2
Seneca	256.800	20 1/4	11 1/2
Seneca	256.800	20 1/4	11 1/2
Seneca	256.800	20 1/4	11 1/2
Seneca	256.800	20 1/4	11 1/2

### Most Active—American

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
Seneca	261.800	20 1/4	11 1/2
Seneca	256.800	20 1/4	11 1/2
Seneca	256.800	20 1/4	11 1/2
Seneca	256.800	20 1/4	11 1/2
Seneca	256.800	20 1/4	11 1/2

### Dow Jones Averages

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
Seneca	261.800	20 1/4	11 1/2
Seneca	256.800	20 1/4	11 1/2
Seneca	256.800	20 1/4	11 1/2
Seneca	256.800	20 1/4	11 1/2
Seneca	256.800	20 1/4	11 1/2

### Standard & Poor's

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
Seneca	261.800	20 1/4	11 1/2
Seneca	256.800	20 1/4	11 1/2
Seneca	256.800	20 1/4	11 1/2
Seneca	256.800	20 1/4	11 1/2
Seneca	256.800	20 1/4	11 1/2

### NYSE Index

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
Seneca	261.800	20 1/4	11 1/2
Seneca	256.800	20 1/4	11 1/2
Seneca	256.800	20 1/4	11 1/2
Seneca	256.800	20 1/4	11 1/2
Seneca	256.800	20 1/4	11 1/2

### Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
Seneca	261.800	20 1/4	11 1/2
Seneca	256.800	20 1/4	11 1/2
Seneca	256.800	20 1/4	11 1/2
Seneca	256.800	20 1/4	11 1/2
Seneca	256.800	20 1/4	11 1/2

### FCE Quotations

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
Seneca	261.800	20 1/4	11 1/2
Seneca	256.800	20 1/4	11 1/2
Seneca	256.800	20 1/4	11 1/2
Seneca	256.800	20 1/4	11 1/2
Seneca	256.800	20 1/4	11 1/2

### Forward Contract Exchange

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
Seneca	261.800	20 1/4	11 1/2
Seneca	256.800	20 1/4	11 1/2
Seneca	256.800	20 1/4	11 1/2
Seneca	256.800	20 1/4	11 1/2
Seneca	256.800	20 1/4	11 1/2

### Exchange

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
Seneca	261.800	20 1/4	11 1/2
Seneca	256.800	20 1/4	11 1/2
Seneca	256.800	20 1/4	11 1/2
Seneca	256.800	20 1/4	11 1/2
Seneca	256.800	20 1/4	11 1/2

### Company Ltd.

Rules & regulations available from:	Kerkstraat 563 Amsterdam Tetex: 16309
<b>Forward Contract Exchange</b>	



(Continued on next page.)



# New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

## U.S. Commodity Prices

[illegible]

### Monday's New Highs and Lows

[illegible]

duPont	3.50pf	Robert Cp	Mik Brady	Riviana Fds
Eaton Corp		Holiday Inn	MinuAM	Robshw Con
Public Mfg		Holiday A	Micro Alum	Robins AH

[illegible]

**A Team looks back on '73:**  
**In good condition**  
**of balanced development**

**A**gain in 1973, the guiding aim of our team—to secure the position of the Bank by providing a complete range of services for our customers—proved its value. We regard the range and variety of our business not only as a necessary basis for our growth but also, if the occasion arises, as the means of balancing out the effects of exceptional developments in particular markets. Since the number of our customers is such that we have an effective overall view of our business, we are able to respond very flexibly to short-term market developments.

At the same time, the principles of our long-term policy remain unchanged:

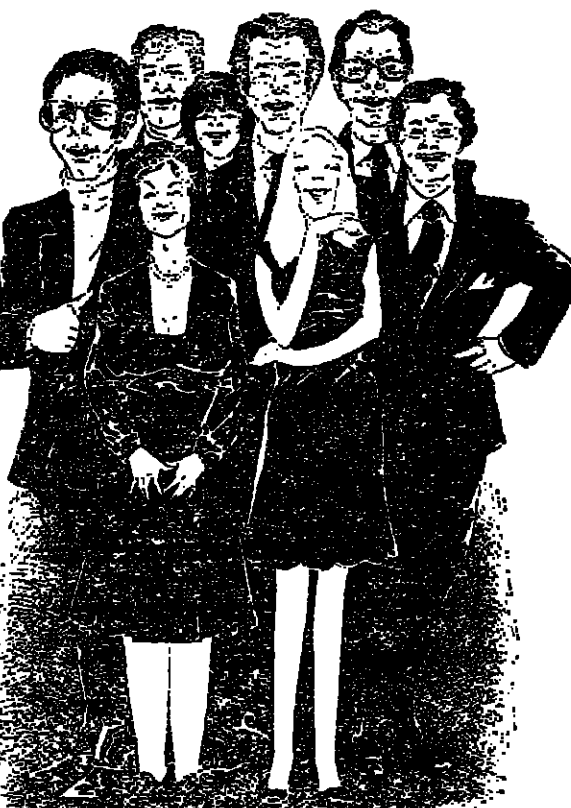
1. *Deliberate expansion of our range of services on sound marketing principles.*
2. *Effective employment of our resources for improving the economic and social structure of Rhineland Palatinate and its towns and villages.*
3. *Extensive co-operation with industry in our credit business in providing investment and services.*
4. *Maintaining our close "family" relationship with the savings banks a constant source of new forms of beneficial co-operation.*
5. *An openness to world markets so that the closer economic co-operation which is developing can be helped across frontiers and advantage taken of the opportunities of the wider market.*

Success was not easy in 1973. In the money and capital markets we were working in conditions of widespread unrest which created exceptional problems. Nevertheless, the balance sheet total of the Bank increased from DM 9,300 million to DM 11,300 million, i.e. by 21.7%. As a result, we maintained our market position in

The interest margin, as expected, was lower than in 1972. To some extent this was balanced by an improvement in commission income and services business.

From the profit obtained we were able to make an appropriate allocation to the unpublished reserves, increase the reserves by DM 2 million and pay out

Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz — Girozentral



DM 9.1 million in dividends to our shareholders.

The most significant area of our business, in accordance with the traditional emphasis, was in the long-term sector. Long-term lending was again increased substantially, rising by 27% to DM 5,200 million. Within this total, the share of communal loans increased more than proportionately. At the end of 1973, 43% of our long-term loans was for financing communal investment. In the previous year the figure was 38%.

Because of the situation in the building market, the mortgage business of the Bank was somewhat restrained. Particular care was taken in selecting

As the central giro bank for the Rhineland-Palatinate savings banks, a priority (but not always easy) task for us was the provision of liquidity. This association in fact showed its full value

The liquid assets of the Bank were considerably increased (by DM 647

By a further increase in our investments, we were able in particular to place the international business of the Bank on a broader basis.

... am, Koblenz, Kaiserslautern - Central Institution of the 47 Sa...

**The new Rhineland-Palatinate state building society was formed in the second half of 1973 and officially started business on 31st December 1973. Principally as a result of this, our staff increased from 1,286 to 1,426.**

ASSETS	1972 DM million	1973	+/- %
Cash reserve	126.0	128.5	+ 2.0%
Claims on credit institutions	1,767.5	2,134.3	+ 20.8%
Bonds and debt instruments	608.1	1,181.3	+ 94.3%
Loans to customers	4,985.0	5,985.6	+ 20.0%
Transmitted loans	1,527.4	1,603.1	+ 5.0%
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
	1972 DM million	1973	+/- %
Liabilities to credit institutions	2,900.7	3,209.7	+ 10.7%
Liabilities to other creditors	1,493.2	1,794.0	+ 20.1%
Bonds and debt instruments issued	3,029.8	4,307.8	+ 42.2%
Capital and published reserves	184.5	186.5	+ 1.1%
Balance sheet total	9,296.7	11,312.3	+ 21.5%
Endorsement liabilities and liabilities arising from guarantees	559.7	616.2	+ 10.1%

As a state bank and central giro bank we are a publicly controlled institution. We are jointly owned by the Rhineland-Palatinate Government and by the Rhineland-Palatinate savings banks each with a 50% holding. These both provide an unlimited guarantee of our liabilities with their entire assets. To illustrate the extent of this guarantee, the balance sheet total of the Rhineland-Palatinate savings banks in 1973 was DM 14,305 million and the Rhineland-Palatinate state budget in 1973 amounted to DM 6,586 million.

# LANDES

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## New York Stock Exchange Trading

## Eurocurrency

## Euro Is Worth...

Interest Rates		Euro Is Worth...	
Dollar	German	Swiss	Sterling
12-15 1/2	12-15 1/2	10-11 1/2	10-11 1/2
13-14 1/2	13-14 1/2	11-12 1/2	11-12 1/2
14-15 1/2	14-15 1/2	12-13 1/2	12-13 1/2
15-16 1/2	15-16 1/2	13-14 1/2	13-14 1/2
16-17 1/2	16-17 1/2	14-15 1/2	14-15 1/2

## Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP)		Closing prices on July 8, 1974	
Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
Alcoa	11 1/2	Chrysler	11 1/2
Amgen	11 1/2	Coca-Cola	11 1/2
Amstar	11 1/2	Consolidated	11 1/2
Amstar	11 1/2	Cummins	11 1/2
Amstar	11 1/2	Dynalene	11 1/2
Amstar	11 1/2	Eastman	11 1/2
Amstar	11 1/2	Exxon	11 1/2
Amstar	11 1/2	General	11 1/2
Amstar	11 1/2	IBM	11 1/2
Amstar	11 1/2	Johnson	11 1/2
Amstar	11 1/2	Kodak	11 1/2
Amstar	11 1/2	Lockheed	11 1/2
Amstar	11 1/2	McDonald	11 1/2
Amstar	11 1/2	Merck	11 1/2
Amstar	11 1/2	Minerals	11 1/2
Amstar	11 1/2	Pharmacia	11 1/2
Amstar	11 1/2	Procter	11 1/2
Amstar	11 1/2	Reynolds	11 1/2
Amstar	11 1/2	Rockwell	11 1/2
Amstar	11 1/2	Schlumberger	11 1/2
Amstar	11 1/2	Sperry	11 1/2
Amstar	11 1/2	Tenneco	11 1/2
Amstar	11 1/2	Union	11 1/2
Amstar	11 1/2	Walt Disney	11 1/2
Amstar	11 1/2	Wendover	11 1/2
Amstar	11 1/2	Westinghouse	11 1/2
Amstar	11 1/2	Weyerhaeuser	11 1/2
Amstar	11 1/2	Yale	11 1/2

## 2 reasons why the price of SILVER may rise steeply

Two powerful forces are at work today which make a steep rise in the price of silver seem inevitable.

First, silver, like many other natural resources, is in short supply. The demand for silver surpassed new production for each of the last 23 years. And for each of the last 13 years, the demand for silver surpassed new production by more than 100 million ounces.

This excess of demand over supply is exerting a strong, steady upward pressure on the price of silver. During the 1960s the price of silver rose 95%. So far in the '70s, the rise has been even steeper.

Second, we're in an era of worldwide inflation. People throughout the world are losing confidence in the ability of governments to check inflation. And when that happens, they seek the security of precious metals such as silver, rather than paper money.

Indeed, for nearly 2,600 years, since the first silver coinage, knowledgeable investors have turned to silver for financial protection—because silver generally performs well in bad times.

For example, during Chile's recent decade of inflation, the price of silver increased more than 1,500 times. During Germany's nightmarish runaway inflation following World War I, the price of silver increased more than 91 billion times. And during the 33 years of our current inflation, the price of silver has increased more than 10-fold.

Harry Browne, who correctly predicted the first dollar devaluation in 37 years, now writes in his new book, *You Can Profit from a Monetary Crisis*, "Silver offers a way to hedge against a depreciating dollar, to be on the right side of a shortage for a change, to be relatively invulnerable to the next depression, and to preserve a long-term store of value through a runaway inflation."

Now, our new booklet shows you the *why's* and *how's* of silver investing. In *The Case for Silver* by Louis E. Carabini, President of the Pacific Coast Coin Exchange, you'll discover:

- Why worldwide silver consumption is in a powerful long-term upward;
- The unique properties of silver and why it is an essential and unsuitable commodity in many industries;
- 11 facts about the silver mining industry that point to higher prices;
- The silver shortage charted, with timing estimates;
- Case histories of 4 famous inflations (including Germany's). Investment analyst T. J. Holt's first-hand account of living through a runaway inflation;
- The four main ways to invest in silver, the advantages and disadvantages of each;
- Common questions asked by investors about silver.

May we mail you a FREE copy of *The Case for Silver*? Simply send the coupon below to Monex International, GmbH, Holzhausenstrasse 25, 6 Frankfurt am Main, West Germany, or call 0611-596030.

### The case for silver

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Gentlemen: Please mail me a FREE copy of your new silver booklet, *The Case for Silver*. I understand there is no charge and no obligation.

—Louis E. Carabini  
The Case for Silver

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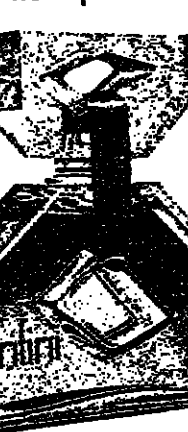
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アンフィニ

フレイヴ・ド・ロカユとベルロジヤの有名香水メーカー

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$100,000,000

## Magyar Nemzeti Bank

(National Bank of Hungary)

Eight Year Euro-Credit Facility

This financing was arranged by

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July 9, 1974

# Nippon Fudosan Bank

Total assets: US \$10,177 million

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# American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]



**B. W. Weng**

G F			G F		
ALGABAY	21	Fair	MADRID	23	Fair
AMSTERDAM	19	Cloudy	MILAN	27	Fair
ANCONA	20	Unvariable	MOSCOW	27	Cloudy
ATHENS	29	Fair	MOSCOW	27	Cloudy
BELGIET	26	Cloudy	MUNICH	19	Fair
BELGRADE	26	Cloudy	NEW YORK	26	Cloudy
BELIN	17	Cloudy	NICE	29	Fair
BRUSSELS	21	Cloudy	PARIS	21	Fair
BUDAPEST	20	Cloudy	PASCO	25	Variable
CADIZ	22	Fair	PRAGUE	19	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	24	Fair	ROME	26	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	21	Cloudy	ROSA	19	Cloudy
DALLAS	21	Fair	ST. LOUIS	21	Fair
DUBLIN	19	Fair	TEHRAN	24	Sunny
DUNDEE	18	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	31	Fair
FLORENCE	26	Cloudy	TUNIS	26	Cloudy
HAMBURG	19	Overcast	VIENNA	25	Cloudy
GENEVA	21	Fair	VIENNA	17	Cloudy
HELSINKI	22	Fair	WARSAW	12	Showers
HONGKONG	21	Unvariable	WASHINGTON	26	Cloudy
LA PALMA	25	Cloudy	ZURICH	30	Cloudy
LISBON	23	Fair			
LONDON	20	Cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	26	Cloudy			

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 G.M.T., others at 1200 G.M.T.)

**ADVERTISEMENT**

(14) Alexander Fund.....	\$6.73	(7) Japan Growth Fund.....	\$73.93
(15) Am. Express Int'l P.F.....	\$5.59	(8) Japan Income Fund.....	\$72.41
<b>AMINCOR BANQUE S.A.</b>			
(1) Global.....	\$551.90	<b>JARDINE FLEMING:</b>	
(2) Apollo Fund S.A.....	\$575.54	(1) Jardine East. Trust.....	\$27.96
(3) Apollo Fund S.A. (pr.).....	\$28.91	(2) Jardine Int'l. Fund.....	\$11.39
(4) Apollo Fund S.A. (pr.).....	\$28.91	(3) Jardine Selection RV.....	\$15.39
(5) Apollo Selection Fd.....	\$4.40	(4) J&S Income Fund.....	LF1,987
<b>AUSTRALIAN INV. MGT. CORP.</b>			
(1) Fund of Australia.....	Aus\$2.53	(5) J&S International.....	\$15.09
(2) Prof. Bonds Ausd.....	Aus\$1.57	(6) Leveraged Corp. Fund.....	\$28.03
(3) Prof. Bonds Ausd.....	Aus\$1.56	<b>L. &amp; R. REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT S.A.</b>	
<b>BAER, Julius &amp; Co.</b>			
(1) Baerbond.....	\$783.90	(1) L. & R. Multi-way Fd.....	SF430.30
(2) Conbar.....	SF785.90	(2) L. & R. Income Fund.....	SF420.00
(3) Conbar.....	\$785.90	(3) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(4) Conbar.....	\$785.90	(4) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(5) Stockbar.....	\$785.90	(5) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(6) Broad & Wall Fd. Inv't.....	\$50.01	(6) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(7) Broad & Wall Fd. Inv't.....	\$50.01	(7) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(8) Cap. Gac & Energy Fd.....	\$14.23	(8) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(9) Cap. Gac & Energy Fd.....	\$14.23	(9) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
<b>CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.</b>			
(1) Capital Int'l.....	\$19.96	(10) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(2) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(11) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(3) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(12) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(4) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(13) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(5) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(14) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(6) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(15) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(7) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(16) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(8) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(17) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(9) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(18) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(10) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(19) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(11) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(20) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(12) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(21) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(13) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(22) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(14) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(23) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(15) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(24) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(16) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(25) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(17) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(26) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(18) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(27) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(19) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(28) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(20) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(29) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(21) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(30) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(22) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(31) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(23) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(32) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(24) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(33) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(25) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(34) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(26) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(35) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(27) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(36) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(28) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(37) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(29) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(38) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(30) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(39) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(31) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(40) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(32) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(41) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(33) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(42) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(34) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(43) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(35) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(44) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(36) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(45) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(37) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(46) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(38) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(47) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(39) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(48) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(40) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(49) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(41) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(50) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(42) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(51) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(43) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(52) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(44) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(53) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(45) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(54) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(46) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(55) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(47) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(56) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(48) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(57) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(49) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(58) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(50) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(59) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(51) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(60) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(52) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(61) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(53) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(62) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(54) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(63) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.38
(55) Capital Int'l.....	\$9.09	(64) L. & R. Income Fund.....	\$7.



# JUMBLE®

*— that scrambled word game —*  
BY HENRI JINGOLD and DOO LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**RELY**      © 1964 by "The Game" Company  
□ □ □ □ □

**TYJET**  
□ □ □ □ □

**HOMIDS**  
□ □ □ □ □

**LARCOR**  
□ □ □ □ □

Shocking!

WHAT THE LISTENERS ALL WERE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the **SURPRISE ANSWER** here.

"□ □ □ □ □"

## Reviewed by Lawrence Durrell

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

M	O	S	I	C	A	E	C	I	N	E
U	S	E	R	A	D	E	R	O	S	E
O	P	E	R	A	D	E	R	O	S	E
A	N	S	B	T	E	S	R	A	N	C
O	P	E	R	A	D	E	R	O	S	E
A	R	A	B	S	A	B	E	I	S	R
S	I	T	E	S	E	R	T	S	E	R
S	I	T	E	S	E	R	T	S	E	R

And the answer to the puzzle is: "But she is such a firebrand, this damned tongue of hers!" and the lovely word "Erismanca".

All honor to this great poet and the 'old-new' Greek tradition he has helped to shape. This fine document justifies all we writers have thought about Sefers for years.

—By Alan Truscott

have bid three hearts. Unfortunately, he bid three spades, showing the "ace and eight" hands held by one of the three top honors.

South tried again with an asking bid of four clubs, and this nearly achieved the desired result. The response would have been four hearts, showing third-round control, but unfortunately West doubled and North conveyed the same message by passing.

South made another effort by bidding four diamonds, hoping that North would make a singleton heart. But North naturally showed his spade ace, and East doubled. Now South was worse off—he had to bid six hearts with a spade lead in prospect.

South flinched the queen after an opening spade lead and was not surprised when it lost to the king. A club came back, taken by the ace, and South eventually

**NORTH**  
 ♠ A Q 7 4  
 ♥ —  
 ♦ Q 5 4 2  
 ♣ — Q 5 3

**WEST**      **EAST**  
 ♠ 9 5 3      ♠ K J 10 6  
 ♥ J J      ♥ 6 4 2  
 ♦ K 10 9 7      ♦ 8 5  
 ♣ K 7 9 8 2      ♣ 10 8 7 4

**SOUTH(D)**  
 ♠ 2 2  
 ♥ A Q 10 8 7 3  
 ♦ A 3  
 ♣ A 3

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
3 ♣	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
4 ♣	Dbl.	Pass	Pass
4 ♦	Pass	4 ♠	Dbl.
6 ♥	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade three.







